

Andreotti leaves Syria after talks

DAMASCUS (AP) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti left Damascus Saturday after talks with Syrian Vice-President Hafez al-Assad on Middle East developments and the situation in Lebanon, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said. Mr. Andreotti was quoted by SANA at the airport as saying his talks with Syrian officials were "very good." Mr. Andreotti was seen off by his Syrian counterpart, Farouk al-Shara'a, the agency said. Mr. Andreotti said Friday the 10-nation European Community was concerned to see an end to fighting in Lebanon. He told reporters after meeting President Amin Gemayel in Beirut: "We have a specific commitment to the interests of Lebanon... for if the situation does not return to normal, it will be hard to stop the crisis from spreading outside."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الراي)

3 killed, 17 injured in accidents

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — Three people were killed and 17 others were injured as a result of three road accidents which took place Saturday along the H4-Mafraq international highway. The first accident, claimed the lives of two Egyptians and injured 12 others, three of whom seriously. The injured were rushed by Armed Forces helicopters to Al Hussein Medical Centre. The mishap took place when an Iraqi bus coming from Baghdad towards Amman carrying 51 Egyptians collided with an Iraqi truck parked on the right some three kilometres east of the Ruweished police station. Captain Bakht Raja, head of Ruweished police, attributed the accident to high speed and lack of attention during driving. Another accident took place on the same road between two refrigerated cars. The accident resulted in the death of the driver of one vehicle and the injury of the other. In the third accident, a car overturned along the Hamra-Al Mafraq road and resulted in the injury of five.

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Red Crescent appeals for help in Beirut

NICOSIA (AP) — The Palestinian Red Crescent organisation appealed to Arab, Islamic and International Red Cross and Red Crescent organisations and the World Health Organisation Saturday to help treat hundreds of wounded in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. In a statement distributed here the organisation said all the doctors and medical staff at its two hospitals in Bourj Al Barajneh camp have been arrested by the Amal militia, leaving hundreds of victims without treatment.

Brandt pessimistic over Geneva talks

STUTTGART (AP) — The U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks in Geneva might not make much headway after they resume Thursday because neither side wants an early agreement, former Chancellor Willy Brandt said Saturday. Mr. Brandt, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party, made the remarks in an interview on South German Radio, an arm of the national radio network, before his departure Sunday for Moscow. Mr. Brandt said the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan might drag its feet because it knows the Soviets cannot match the American arms buildup. For their part, the Soviets might be stalling until the end of Mr. Reagan's tenure in the White House in 1989 before putting "serious proposals" on the negotiating table, he said.

TASS says U.N. spy charge is insane

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS Saturday denounced as insane a U.S. Senate committee's assertion that Soviet employees at the United Nations in New York were involved in spying. In a sharply worded despatch from Washington, TASS also condemned Washington's newly appointed ambassador to the United Nations, General Vernon Walters, as a "professional anti-Sovietist and spy." TASS was reacting to remarks Friday by Senator William Roth, who said that the Senate intelligence committee voted to restrict travel by Soviet U.N. staffers on the grounds that some 200 of them were intelligence officers.

Sudan names cabinet for southern affairs

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese leader Abdul Rahman Swarrah has appointed an interim seven-man cabinet to run the country's troubled southern region, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said. The move appeared to return the south almost fully to the form of rule it had until 1983 when then President Jaafar Numeiri split it into three separate regions.

Bangladesh frees 2 opposition leaders

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's opposition leaders Sheikh Hasina Wazed and Begum Khaleda Zia have been freed from house arrest, officials said. They were put under house arrest after President Hussain Mohammad Ershad reimposed martial law and banned political activity in March.

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Kuwaiti emir escapes assassination attempt

3 killed in bomb attack on Sheikh Jaber's motorcade; 'Islamic Jihad' claims responsibility

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, survived an assassination attempt Saturday when a car laden with explosives smashed into his motorcade on the city waterfront.

Sheikh Jaber, 59, escaped with scratches from flying glass. The blast killed two of his security guards and a passer-by and injured 11 others, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid said.

He told parliament a small car heading in the opposite direction to the motorcade swerved across the road, hit the first vehicle and exploded.

Eyewitnesses told Reuter the blast occurred at 9:15 a.m. (0615 GMT) on a route used almost daily by the emir as he travelled to the nearby Sief Palace, where the council of ministers meets.

In Beirut, an anonymous telephone caller told foreign news agencies the "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) group, demanding the release of 17 people jailed in Kuwait for a string of bombings in 1983, was responsible for the attack.

"We once more demand the release of the detainees, otherwise all the thrones in the Gulf will be shaken," the caller said.

"We hope His Royal Highness has received the message addressed to him," he said, adding: "An Islamic revolution until victory."

The caller was obviously alluding to 17 convicted terrorists held in Kuwaiti jails for their role in the December 1983 wave of



Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah

bomb blasts against the U.S. and French embassies along with four strategic economic installations.

Three of the 17 are awaiting death by hanging, and the rest are serving jail terms ranging from life to five years.

The "Islamic Jihad" group on May 16 issued in Beirut what it called a "final warning" to trade four American and two French hostages for the 17 convicts.

Islamic Jihad, in a statement sent to Beirut newspapers at the time, warned of "catastrophic consequences" if their demands were not met soon.

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Jordan, Arab states condemn attack

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein contacted the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and congratulated him on his escape from an assassination attempt Saturday, Petra said.

It said King Hussein, who is now in the United States, contacted Sheikh Jaber over the phone and reaffirmed Jordan's support for Kuwait against all "terrorist conspiracies." Such conspiracies, the King said, "will never affect the steadfastness of Kuwait or force it to deviate from its principles in condemning crime or bow down to blackmail," Petra said.

King Hussein paid tribute to Sheikh Jaber's "courageous stand" and wished him good health and happy long life, it said.

The Kuwaiti emir thanked the King for his concern and Jordan's stand, which he said, "derives from the firm and original principles of pan-Arab solidarity."

Earlier on Saturday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, also sent a message to Sheikh Jaber condemning the assassination attempt and congratulating the emir on his escape from the "cowardly terrorist act."

In a cable he sent to Sheikh Jaber, the Regent congratulated the emir in the name of His Majesty King Hussein and the government and people of Jordan on

his escape from the attack and said: "Such an attack cannot be committed except by a coward terrorist who has no morals or values. Such an assassin resorted to conspiring in the dark lest he be burnt by the light of truth."

"Jordan, expressing its great appreciation and admiration of your courage and steadfastness, would like to reaffirm to you its full support for Kuwait," the Regent's cable to Sheikh Jaber said.

Prince Hassan also sent a cable to Kuwait Crown Prince Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Salem Al Sabah congratulating him and the Kuwaiti people on the safety of Sheikh Jaber and wished him good health, and the Kuwaitis further progress and prosperity under the leadership of Sheikh Jaber.

In his cable to Sheikh Sa'ad, Prince Hassan said: "It is with condemnation and denunciation that we received the news of the evil attack on the life of the emir, who is a dear brother and a strong supporter of those who adhere to the values and principles of their nation and defend them against terror and blackmail."

King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and other Arab leaders also condemned the assassination attempt.

In a cable published by the Saudi Press Agency, King Fahd

(Continued on page 3)

Soviet envoy voices concern to Syria

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Soviet ambassador to Syria has expressed his government's concern over the continuing clashes between Lebanese militiamen and Palestinians in the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camps in Beirut, and Soviet dissatisfaction over Syria's handling of the affair, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

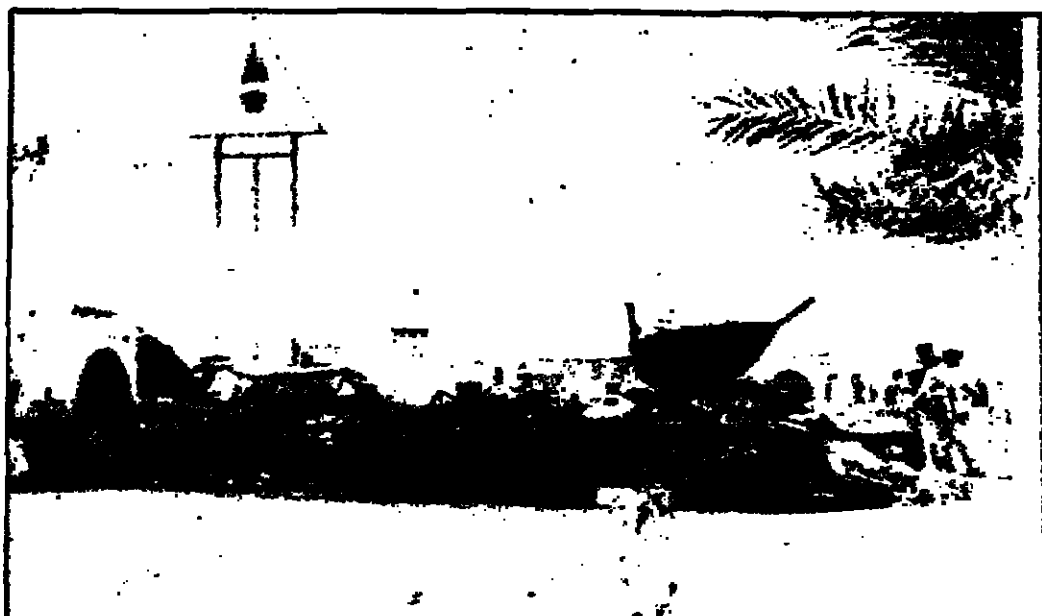
The sources said Ambassador Felix Fedotov met Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam on Thursday evening and urged the Syrian government to seek an end to the Beirut fighting, saying that the only "beneficiaries" from the violence were the United States and Israel. In reply to the Soviet appeal, Mr. Khaddam contended that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was responsible for the fighting and its escalation, the sources said.

"Syria can no longer allow Arafat to use the Palestinian camps in Lebanon to undermine the Syrian role in Lebanon and in countering U.S. and Israeli schemes," the sources quoted Mr. Khaddam as telling Mr. Fedotov.

When the Soviet envoy pointed out that fighters of the Syrian-backed anti-Arafat "Palestinian national salvation front" are fighting alongside the Arafat loyalists in the Beirut camps, Mr. Khaddam described the leaders of the front as "foolish," the sources said.

Mr. Khaddam said that the front fighters also widened the battlefield with the Shi'ite Amal movement by using their base in the mountains overlooking Beirut to shell Shi'ite strongholds in the Lebanese capital, according to the sources. The shellings from the mountains provoked Amal to

(Continued on page 3)



The wreckage of cars at the site of Saturday's car bomb attack against the life of the emir of Kuwait.

Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, which he escaped with minor scratches (AP wirephoto)

King urges U.S. to reassert moral leadership to solve Mideast conflict

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said Saturday that the Middle East conflict is the direct result of abandonment of principles, ignoring the law and distorting the facts and called on the U.S. to reassert its moral leadership and authority as a way to solve the Palestinian problem.

In an address to the 1985 graduates of Brown University, which includes Prince Faisal, King Hussein said that the Middle East has been suffering for years from the violations of the principles of self-determination, supremacy of the law and the protection of human rights.

"The Arab-Israeli conflict is a prime example of dealing with an international problem on the basis of expediency at the expense of traditional, moral and legal values," the King said. "As a policy, it has proven to be not only prohibitively expensive and dangerous, but morally bankrupt — for everyone. This conflict has caused four major wars and more suffering and destruction than I can describe," the King added. "It is a classic case of missed opportunities, unhonoured obligations, unfulfilled responsibilities, and morally irreconcilable practices and policies."

"As with most conflicts, the dimensions are not only moral, they are also human. In my part of the world, these involve one and a half million Palestinians who have been under military occupation for the past 18 years and another two million who have been uprooted from their homes, many of whom still reside in refugee camps, exiled and stateless," the King told the Brown graduates.

"These millions of Palestinians hope and believe, as I do, that it is time for America to reassert its moral leadership and authority

around the globe. It is an event for which the world yearns and which it would welcome and support."

"One of the most dramatic examples of the gaps between the world's technological progress and moral rectitude is nuclear weapons," the King said. "The material tools of destruction have become so powerful that the world now lives under the constant shadow of total annihilation. The stakes are enormous, and mistakes never carried a higher risk. It is no longer a question of self-defence; it is a question of self-preservation. Nuclear war is not a military problem, it is moral dilemma. The nuclear race involves not only a negation of law, but a negation of morality. The problem cannot be solved by practical expediency. Its only resolution lies in the application of the moral imperatives on which our religions and your nation were founded."

In his speech, the King said that he was very happy to be celebrating the graduation of Prince Faisal, along with Brown University's class of 1985, at a time when Jordan was celebrating its 39th anniversary of independence which fell yesterday (Full text of the King's address will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times).

The guidelines of morality, legality and reality have been consistently violated. The Middle East conflict is the direct result of the abandonment of principles, of ignoring the law and distorting the facts," the King continued. "It is time to deal with the issue in terms of its moral dimensions, and in terms of those principles, which, in many ways, the United States fostered and bequeathed to the rest of the world. They are the basis of the moral leadership for which your country has been admired. It is the application of those principles to the issues of our problem which are direly needed now."

"As with most conflicts, the dimensions are not only moral, they are also human. In my part of the world, these involve one and a half million Palestinians who have been under military occupation for the past 18 years and another two million who have been uprooted from their homes, many of whom still reside in refugee camps, exiled and stateless," the King told the Brown graduates.

"These millions of Palestinians hope and believe, as I do, that it is time for America to reassert its moral leadership and authority

High-level Arab team expected to seek Soviet help in ending Gulf war

By Alan Phillips Reuter

MOSCOW — A high-level Arab team is expected to lobby for Soviet help in ending the Iran-Iraq war when it holds talks with Kremlin leaders in Moscow next week, diplomatic sources say.

The team, including four foreign ministers, was appointed by the 21-member Arab League to tour the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to seek a diplomatic solution to the war, now in its fifth year.

The sources said the ministers, who have already visited France, China and Britain, were likely to ask Moscow to ensure that Soviet-made arms were not delivered to Iran by Libya and North Korea, both allies of Moscow.

The two countries, along with Soviet-allied Syria, are among the few remaining international allies of the Islamic revolutionary government in Tehran.

The Soviet Union proclaims a strict neutrality in the Gulf war, though it tilted noticeably towards

Baghdad after Iran clamped down on local communists two years ago and expelled 18 Soviet embassy personnel accused of spying.

But there have been signs of a desire to improve ties with Iran recently, the diplomats said, and it appeared unlikely that Moscow would wish to upset the development of relations.

Members of the delegation, headed by Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, are due to arrive separately in Moscow Sunday and meet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Monday.

Arab diplomats said no meeting had been confirmed yet with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Such talks would be his first foray into Middle East problems since taking over on March 11.

The foreign ministers of Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait and North Yemen are due to come, with Morocco and Tunisia being represented by their ambassadors.

Saudi Arabia, which is the seventh member of the committee and has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, will not be represented, they said.

The seven countries are staunch supporters of Iraq, and they are likely to set out the Arab view that all states should rally behind Baghdad due to its proclaimed readiness to end the war.

Iran has rebuffed peace overtures, saying there can be no end to the conflict until the Iraqi government is deposed and Iraq makes reparations.

Diplomats say the war is probably the only Middle East issue where both Moscow and Washington agree on a basic principle — ending it as soon as possible. There is no sign of any accord on how to achieve this and the committee has yet to set a date for a trip to Washington.

During the visit, Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri is expected to have talks with Mr. Gromyko on the joint action formula for Middle East peace between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr. Masri will also carry a message from King Hussein to Mr. Gorbachev, it was officially announced in Amman last week.

Warsaw Pact 'will counter' SDI

PARIS (Agencies) — Marshal Victor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, said in an interview published Saturday that the Soviet Union would take counter-measures to respond to the challenge posed by the American strategic defence initiative (SDI).

"The so-called strategic defence initiative, more precisely the programme of elaborating an anti-missile defence system in space, today is increasing the temperature in the world, destabilising the strategic situation," Marshal Kulikov told the Paris newspaper Le Figaro.

"Washington is trying to reassure public opinion by using the

term 'defence,' the newspaper quoted the marshal as saying. "But in reality, in creating, as foreseen, an impermeable anti-missile shield and as a result reducing to practically nothing the capacity of the strategic nuclear forces of the USSR to fulfill their function of dissuasion, the United States hopes to give itself the possibility of making a massive first strike, thanks to their nuclear missiles, without running the risk of reprisals."

Substantial reductions of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons is only possible on the basis of parity, Marshal Kulikov said, adding that American plans to extend the arms race to space

destroyed that constructive basis. "As you know, we have sufficient resources — material and intellectual — to assure our security and that of our allies," Le Figaro quoted Marshal Kulikov as saying. "If the United States pursues the application of their space programme, which is a veritable challenge, we will have to take counter-measures to maintain our capacity at the necessary level to deal the aggressor an effective riposte."

Meanwhile, European countries are rallying to France's plan for an independent high-technology scheme while keeping their options open on an American offer of a role in SDI.

U.S. senator calls for probe into Israeli invasion

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Opposition Democratic Senator Thomas Eagleton has called for congressional hearings to determine the extent of any U.S. involvement in Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

His request for hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee came in the wake of news reports that former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon outlined the invasion plans to Philip C. Habib, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy in the Middle East, six months before the military operation began.

Mr. Sharon has denied the reports. "I think it is imperative that the Foreign Relations Committee hold hearings and clarify precisely what was the situation between the United States and Israel in the months preceding the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, at the time of the invasion itself and during the operation of the invasion," Sen. Eagleton said in a letter to Committee Chairman Republican Senator Richard Lugar and to the ranking Democrat, Senator Claiborne Pell.

A spokesman for Lugar said a decision on the request will be made after the Senate returns from a holiday recess. Sen. Lugar left Friday for a trip to the Middle East.

The United States said Friday it knew more than six months in advance of Israeli plans to invade Lebanon in 1982 but denied this information constituted concrete prior knowledge of the actual incursion.

State Department Spokesman Edward Djerejian said U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis' disclosure in an Israeli television interview of the advance knowledge

"described the U.S. position on this matter with complete accuracy."

The U.S. ambassador said former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon had discussed "going all the way to Beirut" at a meeting with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib on Dec. 4, 1981. Israel invaded Lebanon in June, 1982.

Mr. Djerejian denounced Mr. Sharon's remark that Lewis was wrong, saying: "We strongly object to any suggestions to the contrary."

Mr. Djerejian pointed out that at the time Sharon was the minister of Defence and Mr. Habib's attitude was that he was talking with the Israeli government in the person of its minister of Defence.

"I don't want to be drawn out further into our exchanges," the deputy spokesman said. "But let me make a second point. As you well know, Ambassador Philip Habib was the president's special emissary to the Middle East and expressed the United States government's views fully to the government of Israel, and we continued to do so."

When asked what those U.S. government views were, Mr. Djerejian said he would not be "drawn into the specific content."

Later, a senior U.S. official explained to reporters what Ambassador Lewis had been discussing in conjunction with the meeting with Sharon.

"Mr. Sharon was giving us his personal concepts in his meeting with Ambassador Habib. As

Ambassador Lewis said, Habib objected vehemently to these concepts. It is well known that in the intervening period, leading up to the actual Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, that there were numerous public indications that military action was likely. We made repeated efforts, at all levels, to discourage any actions which would lead to war," the official declared.

"We want to emphasize that beyond what was generally and publicly known, the United States government had no prior knowledge of the invasion of Lebanon," he said.

The official said that although Sharon was minister of defence, "what he was relating at that time was stated to be his personal views. When we responded to his personal views, we were not responding personally. Ambassador Habib was responding as the president's special emissary," he said.

"Our reaction was vehement and official and extremely negative," the official emphasised. Sharon's presentation was "a conceptual framework," he said. "It was more general and not that specific in terms of specific plans of action."

The senior official pointed out that during the January through May 1982 period, "everyone was predicting war. We were engaged with the Israelis in active negotiations, making an all-out effort to deter them from taking actions that would lead to war. But in terms of the decision that was made to invade Lebanon, we had no prior knowledge of that Israeli action to go to war and to invade Lebanon," he said.



CONTINUING ATTACKS: A militant of the Shi'ite Amal movement fires his AK-47 assault rifle from a building under construction in the Palestinian refugee camp near Bourj.

Al Barajneh as the Amal assault on Palestinian camps in Beirut entered its sixth day Saturday (AP wirephoto).

Rabin defends prisoner exchange

TEL AVIV (R) — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin Saturday said Israel agreed to exchange 1,150 commandos for three Israeli soldiers because it could not launch a military rescue operation to save them.

Mr. Rabin, defending the deal, said the government's policy had long been to negotiate with commandos only when it had no military option.

A military rescue operation is possible in Israel "and also when Israeli hostages are taken in a friendly country," Mr. Rabin said in an army radio interview.

"But when Israeli soldiers or civilians are captured by guerrillas and taken to an enemy country where there is no possibility to carry out a rescue operation with a reasonable chance of success, there is no option but to enter negotiations," Mr. Rabin said.

The release of 1,150 commandos for three soldiers captured in Lebanon sparked bitter criticism from Israelis concerned their country's image of standing firm against terrorism had been undermined.

Israel had negotiated the release after repeated investigations had determined there was little chance a military operation to rescue the soldiers could succeed, he said.

Defending the release of 600 of the commandos to the West Bank of the Jordan River, Mr. Rabin said Israel could probably control freed commandos living under its rule in the occupied area better than those operating from Syria and Lebanon.

The exchange has renewed calls from Israeli right-wingers for the use of the death penalty against Palestinians convicted of murder.

Mr. Rabin said there was nothing new in barring the Israeli military courts that try commandos.

Egypt asks Italy to extradite Libyan official

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt has asked Italy to extradite a Libyan intelligence official who allegedly masterminded an unsuccessful plot to bomb the U.S. embassy in Cairo, Egyptian newspapers reported.

The weekly newspaper Al-Ahram said the unnamed Libyan intelligence official began preparations for the alleged plot in Rome where he instructed "one of his agents" to get trained by a "Abu-Nidal" group, a radical Syrian-based Palestinian commando organisation opposed to Mr. Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation.

It said Egyptian security authorities have contacted their Italian counterparts for "taking necessary measures against a number of Italian terrorists who took part in planning the abortive embassy bombing."

The daily newspaper Al-Ahram said the Libyan agent tipped Egyptian securitymen of the Libyan plan and thus was able to trick the Libyans over six months and finally to foil the plot.

Al-Ahram said Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has decided to give the double agent a "generous reward." Al-Ahram said Mr. Rushdi refused to disclose the nationality of the unnamed agent but Al-Ahram said he is an Arab.

An Interior (police) Ministry statement said Thursday a Libyan intelligence official promised an agent half a million dollars to blow up an embassy in Cairo's main diplomatic area by a booby-trapped pickup truck but the plan was foiled by Egyptian security.

The statement did not name the target of the alleged plot but the

state-run newspapers later said it was the American embassy.

Hundreds of policemen cordoned off several blocks around the U.S. mission in the Garden City district on Wednesday, causing massive rush hour traffic jams through the heart of Cairo. Police on the scene and witnesses said the security operation focused on the U.S. embassy.

A Green Czechoslovak-made Skoda pickup truck which the Egyptians said had been intended for use as a truck bomb was displayed to photographers.

Al-Ahram quoted Mr. Rushdi as saying that if the plastic explosives, weighing 84 kilograms, went off as planned, it would have blown up the major part of the area and not only the targeted embassy.

Libya which has been at odds with Egypt since 1972 over war and peace policies in the Mideast, denied the Egyptian charges Friday.

Al-Ahram said Mr. Rushdi urged Egyptian authorities Saturday to retaliate against Libya and Syria for allegedly masterminding the plot.

"It is time now to retaliate against the terrorists. I cannot believe that we will remain silent any longer against the Libyan and Syrian regimes," it said in a front-page editorial.

The Syrian and Libyan regimes have for many years been playing havoc in the Arab World and are behind the hoodlums against small Arab countries which could not meet terrorism with terrorism," it said.

UAE pardons 202 prisoners

ABU DHABI (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahyan has pardoned 112 prisoners in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi on the occasion of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, the official

Emirates News Agency reported. Meanwhile, Sheikh Rashid bin Said Al Maktoum, UAE vice president and ruler of Dubai, another emirate, also pardoned 90 prisoners in Dubai on the same occasion, the agency said.

British Labour Party says Palestinians being liquidated in Lebanon

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain's opposition Labour Party claimed Saturday that Palestinian refugees in camps in Lebanon were being systematically liquidated.

"It is clear that the full horror of events in Lebanon is only gradually coming out," said George Robertson, a foreign affairs spokesman.

"Reports reaching us from Beirut indicate that what is happening there is the systematic liquidation of the people in Palestinian refugee camps."

He urged the British government to initiate international action over the camps, where Shi'ite Muslim militiamen are fighting Palestinian commandos.

In Peking China called on rival Muslims in Beirut Saturday to halt their "large-scale armed clash" in Palestinian refugee camps and resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples were suffering misery and the "bloodshed of innocents" because of the fighting between Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia and Palestinian commandos.

"This incident has aroused the grave concern and worry of all the peace-loving countries and people who support the just cause of the Arab people," the statement said.

"It is the fervent hope of the Chinese government and people that the two conflicting sides will, setting store by the overall interests of the cause of Palestine and the whole Arab nation, stop fighting immediately and resolve their differences through peaceful consultation."

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have called on Arab states to intervene to stop bloodshed in Lebanon.

A statement by Saudi Arabia's royal palace, carried by the official Saudi Press Agency, said King Fahd had called "on all sister sta-

tes to act quickly to stop bloodshed and guarantee the rights of Palestinians, including that of self-determination."

The statement came after five days of fighting in the Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camps in Beirut in which some 240 people have been killed and over 1,000 wounded.

The King deplored the "continuation of the tragedies and the acts which destroy human energies and equipment which should be spared for the fight against the enemy."

He urged Lebanese leaders to end the fighting immediately, "especially as the Muslim and Arab nations are now living the month of mercy and forgiveness (the fasting month of Ramadan)."

In Abu Dhabi, the official Emirates News Agency quoted an official source as saying the UAE watched with great concern the events in Lebanon. The source appealed to "Arab and Muslim brothers everywhere to intervene to stop the fighting and bloodshed."

In Moscow the Official News Agency TASS published a statement Friday saying the bloody clashes in Beirut seriously damaged the cause of Lebanon's national unity.

The statement, issued by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said the fighting "fits in marvellously with the plans of imperialism and Zionism."

"There is no doubt that the fratricide... substantially complicates the struggle of Lebanese patriots for the full liberation of their country from Israeli occupiers and contradicts the interests of the Palestinian resistance movement," it said.

A TASS report from Beirut printed in the Communist Party daily Pravda said it was significant that "progressive Lebanese parties and organisations" were refraining from taking a direct part in the clashes.

Israeli troops kill three commandos in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli troops killed three armed commandos during the night near the village of Tibnit, in the Israeli security zone of South Lebanon, the army said Saturday.

There were no Israeli casualties in the incident seven kilometres west of Marjayoun, the army said.

Kalashnikov rifles, machine guns, a rocket launcher and a hand grenade were found near the bodies, according to the army.

Israel controls a self-declared "security strip" near its border in South Lebanon. It has said it will withdraw from the area by the beginning of June.

Taba talks postponed

CAIRO (R) — A fresh round of talks between Egypt and Israel on their dispute over the coastal strip of Taba in Sinai has been postponed from Monday to next Thursday, Israeli embassy officials said Saturday.

They said the postponement was for technical reasons, but did not elaborate.

The two sides ended three days of talks on the issue last week in deadlock over the 700-metre coastal strip, which Egypt claims but which Israel continued to occupy when it handed back the rest of Sinai in 1982.

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MAIN CHANNEL		BBC WORLD SERVICE	
		639, 720, 1413 KHz	
15:00	Korean	07:00	Newsday 07:00 Football Highlights 07:45 Financial Review 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:29 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 1st All News 08:45 Before 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsday 09:30 Jazz for the Aching 10:00 World News 10:49 24 Hours: News Summary 10:50 Hunger 10:55 News Summary 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:49 British Press Review 12:55 Sports Review 12:55 The Pleasures of Seeking 13:00 News Summary: Short Story 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:09 World Phone-In 14:55 News Summary 15:00 1st All News 15:15 The Pleasure's Yours 15:49 World News 16:49 24 Hours: News Summary 16:50 Close Encounter of the Worst Kind 16:45 The Tony Myers Request Show 17:00 News Summary 17:30 Love and Marriage 18:00 Radio Newsday 18:15 Concert Hall 18:49 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Cathedral Heritage 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:49 Reflections 20:15 Meridian 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsday 21:30 Hoagy Carmichael's America 21:50 News Summary: Recording of the Week 22:15 English to the Earphone 23:00 World News 23:49 24 Hours: News Summary 23:50 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary: Short Story 01:15 The Pleasure's Yours 01:40 World News 01:50 Financial News 01:55 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:30 World News: Commentary 02:15 Letter from America 02:30 Cathedral Heritage
15:28	Children Programme		
15:45	Religious Programme		
16:00	Children Programme		
16:05	Children's Contests		
16:35	Cooking Programme		
17:20	Folklore Songs		
17:40	World of Oddities		
18:05	Religious Programme		
18:40	Religious Programme		
19:00	Arabic Series		
19:35	Prayers		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:40	Programme Review		
20:50	Children's Contests		
21:15	Arabic Series		
22:10	Tomorrow's Programmes		
22:40	Local Programme		
22:50	Prayers		
23:00	News in Arabic		
23:10	Arabic Series		
23:40	Religious Programme		
FOREIGN CHANNEL			
15:00	Cadence 3		
15:28	News in French		
15:45	Cadence Contd.		
15:50	News in Hebrew		
16:30	News in Arabic		
17:00	News in Italian		
21:10	History of Television		
22:00	News in English		
22:30	Chicago Story		
RADIO JORDAN			
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW			
Tel: 774111-19			
07:00	Light Music		
07:30	Newsday		
08:00	Morning Show		
10:00	News Summary		
10:05	Pop Session		
12:00	News Summary		
12:05	Pop Session Contd.		
13:00	News Summary		
13:05	Pop Session Contd.		
14:00	News Bulletin		
14:10	Instrumentals		
14:15	Science Report		
15:00	Concert Hour		
16:00	News Summary		
16:05	Instrumentals		
16:30	Old Favorites		
17:00	Listeners' Choice		
18:00	News Summary		
18:05	Jazz Hour		
19:00	Newsday		
19:30	Date with a Star		
20:00	Evening Show		
21:00	News Summary		
21:05	Evening Show Contd.		
21:55	News Summary		

VOICE OF AMERICA	
MW 1260, KHz, 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210	
06:00	News 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30 News Summary 07:00 Morning 07:40 News 07:10 VOA Morning 07:30 News Summary/VOA Morning 07:50 News 08:10 Focus 08:30 News Summary/VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 VOA Morning 09:30 News Summary/VOA Morning 09:40 News 10:00 News 10:30 and News Products 10:30 Music USA 15:00 News 15:10 International Viewpoints 19:30 Special English News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS		Martyrs' Memorial (Museum): Collection of memorabilia dating from the Revolt of 1916. Sports City, At. Opening hours 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 150 year old items such as cow spoons, musical instruments. Opening hours: 09:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.	
EXHIBITIONS		SERVICE CLUBS	
* "Visages de la Provence" at the French Cultural Centre. * The fourth exhibition of Turkish products and Turkish fashion show at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.		Llama Amman Club, Meetings first and third Wednesday at the day 1.30 p.m. Llama Philadelphia Club, Meetings second and fourth Wednesday the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club, Meetings Wednesday at the Hotel 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club, Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal man, Eighth Circle. Tel. 819410.	
CULTURAL CENTRES		CHURCHES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre Tel. 643771 American Centre Library Tel. 641530 British Council Tel. 6361478 French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009 Greek Institute Tel. 641593 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777 Haya Arts Centre Tel. 651195 Hussein Youth City Tel. 667136 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793 Y.W.M.A. Tel. 664251 Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111 University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555		St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luweth, 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661737. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 623533. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771775. Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smit), Tel. 811295.	
MUSEUMS		PRAYER TIMES	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Murat, Jabbal Luweth, Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.		6:55 07:31 12:31 16:14 19:23 21:11	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	MARITIME TRAFFIC	MONEY EXCHANGE	WEATHER
<p>This information is supplied by Airia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.</p> <p>ARRIVALS</p> <p>08:20 Berlin, Larnaca (RF)</p> <p>08:30 Agaba (RJ)</p> <p>08:45 Kuwait (RJ)</p> <p>08:45 Kuwait (RJ)</p> <p>11:00 Doha, Beirut (RJ, MEA)</p> <p>11:20 Riyadh, Doha (RJ)</p> <p>11:45 Cairo (MS)</p> <p>12:45 Tripoli, Larnaca (RJ)</p> <p>13:15 Athens (RJ)</p> <p>13:25 Athens (RJ)</p> <p>13:30 Cairo (RJ)</p> <p>18:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)</p> <p>18:40 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)</p> <p>18:55 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)</p> <p>19:00 Paris, Rome (RJ)</p> <p>19:05 Athens, Damascus (OA)</p> <p>20:00 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)</p> <p>20:20 Frankfurt (LF)</p> <p>20:25 London (BA)</p> <p>22:00 Baghdad (IA)</p> <p>22:05 Copenhagen, Athens (PK)</p> <p>01:10 Baghdad (RJ)</p> <p>DEPARTURES</p> <p>06:20 Frankfurt (LF)</p> <p>08:00 Beirut (RJ, MEA)</p> <p>08:15 Agaba (RJ)</p> <p>08:30 Damascus, Paris (AF)</p> <p>10:20 Damascus, Rome (AZ)</p> <p>11:20 Larnaca, Beirut (RJ)</p> <p>12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)</p> <p>12:50 Athens (RJ)</p> <p>12:50 Athens (RJ)</p> <p>13:15 Riyadh, Doha (RJ)</p> <p>14:30 Cairo (RJ)</p> <p>14:50 Cairo (MS)</p> <p>16:30 Larnaca, Tripoli (RJ)</p> <p>16:50 Agaba (RJ)</p> <p>18:15 Baghdad (IA)</p> <p>20:30 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)</p> <p>20:30 Kuwait (RJ)</p> <p>20:40 Doha (RJ)</p> <p>21:00 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)</p> <p>21:10 Baghdad (RJ)</p> <p>21:30 Doha (RJ)</p> <p>21:35 Cairo (RJ)</p> <p>21:55 Baghdad, London (BA)</p> <p>22:40 Abu Dhabi, Singapore (RJ)</p> <p>23:00 Bangkok (RJ)</p>	<p>Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:</p> <p>— Motah</p> <p>— Mont Ventoux</p> <p>— Alia</p> <p>— Yabva Prayas</p> <p>— Cygnus</p> <p>— Hual Rolita</p> <p>— Lanka Mahapala</p> <p>Amn Kassar and Sons Company, Tel: 62324-9 at your service.</p> <p>MONEY EXCHANGE</p> <p>Saturday rates</p> <p>Local sell/buy rates in ffs</p> <p>Belgian franc 65/ 65.5</p> <p>Dutch guilder 115.5/ 116.4</p> <p>Egyptian pound 288.3/ 297</p> <p>French franc 42/ 43</p> <p>Iraqi dinar 391/ 398.6</p> <p>Qatari riyal 109.6/ 110.1</p> <p>Saudi riyal 110.5/ 111.2</p> <p>Swedish crown 45/ 45.5</p> <p>Swiss franc 155.1/ 156.3</p> <p>Syrian lira 36/ 37</p> <p>UAE dirham 109.6/ 110.1</p> <p>U.K. sterling pound 305.5/ 309.5</p> <p>U.S. dollar 408/ 405.5</p> <p>W. German mark 130.2/ 131.2</p>	<p>WEATHER</p> <p>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</p> <p>Clouds will appear during the daytime and winds will be northerly moderate. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.</p> <p>Amman 13/ 36</p> <p>Agaba 20/ 32</p> <p>Deserts 13/ 29</p> <p>Jordan Valley 18/ 30</p> <p>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Agaba 34.</p> <p>Humidity readings: Amman 23 per cent, Agaba 29 per cent.</p>	<p>MARKET PRICES</p> <p>Upper/lower price in ffs per kg.</p> <p>Apple (American) 260/ 260</p> <p>Apples 600/ 500</p> <p>Banana 280/ 240</p> <p>Banana (Mukammal) 240/ 210</p> <p>Beans 200/ 170</p> <p>Broccoli 100/ 70</p> <p>Carrot 70/ 50</p> <p>Carrot (without leaves) 110/ 80</p> <p>Cauliflower 110/ 80</p> <p>Cucumber (large) 80/ 60</p> <p>Cucumber (small) 140/ 110</p> <p>Eggplant (large) 100/ 70</p> <p>Eggplant (small) 100/ 70</p> <p>Garlic 200/ 170</p> <p>Lemon 320/ 280</p> <p>Mallow 270/ 230</p> <p>Marrow (large) 150/ 120</p> <p>Marrow (small) 250/ 200</p> <p>Onion (dry) 100/ 70</p> <p>Onion (green) 160/ 120</p> <p>Parsley 230/ 180</p> <p>Pear 600/ 540</p> <p>Pears (American) 180/ 140</p> <p>Pepper (sweet) 240/ 200</p> <p>Pepper (hot) 160/ 120</p> <p>Potatoes 300/ 250</p> <p>Sweet Potato 100/ 70</p> <p>Spinach 200/ 150</p> <p>Tomatoes 90/ 60</p> <p>Vine leaves 280/ 240</p> <p>Water Melon 140/ 100</p>

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY	HOSPITALS	GENERAL
<p>Amman Governorate 891228</p> <p>Amman Civil Defence 198, 199</p> <p>Civil Defence Unit 271293, 273131</p> <p>Civil Defence Quesneish 707353</p> <p>Ambulance 193, 775111</p> <p>Amman downtown fire brigade 198</p> <p>First aid 630441</p> <p>Blood bank 778303</p> <p>Civil Defence rescue 661111</p> <p>Police headquarters 623249</p> <p>Police rescue 192, 621111, 637771</p> <p>Traffic police 8963901</p> <p>Electric power Co. 636381/4, 624881</p> <p>Municipal water complaints 771258</p> <p>Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 533900</p>	<p>ARMAN:</p> <p>Dr. Abdul Raouf Shabaneh (—)</p> <p>Dr. Walid Khatib 675035</p> <p>Al Salam pharmacy 636730</p> <p>Morish pharmacy 770910</p> <p>Firas pharmacy 661912</p> <p>Khaled pharmacy 896601</p> <p>Al Jala'a pharmacy 625228</p> <p>TAXIS:</p> <p>Sunrise taxi 665294</p> <p>Asaf taxi 844503</p> <p>Milayr taxi 644574</p> <p>Amman taxi 656424</p> <p>Taj taxi 774191</p> <p>IRBID:</p> <p>Dr. Fawwaz Al Momani (—)</p> <p>Al Far pharmacy 243661</p> <p>ZARQA:</p> <p>Dr. Walid Halaseh 982799</p> <p>Al Andalus pharmacy (—)</p>	<p>Husseini Medical Centre 813813/32</p> <p>Khalid Maternity, J. Amn. 642816</p> <p>Al-Jala'a Maternity, J. Amman 642412</p> <p>Jabal Amman Maternity 642362</p> <p>Malhas, J. Amman 636140</p> <p>Palestine, Shmeisani 6647144</p> <p>Shmeisani Hospital 667131</p> <p>University Hospital 845845/65</p> <p>Al-Musabir Hospital 6672779</p> <p>The Islamic, Abdali 66612737</p> <p>Al-Ahl, Abdali 6641646</p> <p>Itash, Al-Mohajreen 771012</p> <p>Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775112/25</p> <p>Army, Marfa 891611/15</p>	<p>Jordan Television 773111/19</p> <p>Radio Jordan 774111/19</p> <p>Ministry of Tourism 642511</p> <p>Hotel complaints 666412</p> <p>Price complaints 661176</p> <p>Telephone Information 12</p> <p>Jordan and Middle East 10</p> <p>Overseas calls 17</p> <p>Repair service 11</p>

Sheikh Jaber escapes bomb attack

(Continued from page 1)

Last December, four men demanding release of the convicted prisoners hijacked a Kuwaiti Airbus with over 170 passengers and crew to Tehran. Kuwait rejected the demands and the hijackers killed two U.S. officials among the hostages before what Tehran described as a "storming" of the plane by Iranian troops to end the six-day drama.

Hours after the abortive attempt on the emir's life, a team of Kuwaiti doctors issued a statement describing Sheikh Jaber's health condition as good, adding that he suffered "mild bruises" caused by flying glass shards.

No mention was made of any cuts. But it was evident, when Sheikh Jaber appeared on television, that he also suffered skin cuts. The blast occurred on the Arab Gulf highway, at a point about two kilometres from the U.S. embassy compound and nearly 1.5 kilometres short of the Sief Palace. As the emir left hospital four

hours later, his face was covered with plaster on the forehead, nose and left side of the mouth.

Shortly after he left hospital, Sheikh Jaber addressed the nation in a radio and television statement and said he was in "good health."

Sheikh Jaber, who has ruled his country's 1.7 million people since 1977, said: "Such incidents will not dissuade me or Kuwait from continuing to work for the prosperity of our people as well as the Arab and Islamic Nation."

Three persons — two royal guardsmen and one pedestrian — were killed and 12 other injured in the attack.

Local residents quoted by the AP said it was not clear whether the car bomb was original in the motorcade at the time of the blast. Bystanders claimed that the car had shot out of a gas station across the road, crashed into the motorcade near the Sheikh's Limousine and then exploded, the AP said.

No arrests were mentioned

here, and officials did not identify the assailants.

An Interior Ministry statement said, "the terrorist who drove the car was blown up in the explosion."

The Kuwaiti parliament issued a statement denouncing the assassination attempt, urging the people to stand united behind Sheikh Jaber, and demanding deterring action by the government against "all quarters responsible for the incident."

"The aggression on the emir amounts to aggression against every Kuwaiti citizen and expatriate worker here," said the statement. "It amounts to aggression on democracy, freedom and Islamic values in the country."

Kuwait airport officials said that all outgoing flights were suspended in wake of the assassination attempt as part of a security dragnet to uncover the perpetrators.

Incoming flights were allowed to land however, the officials said.

Festive cheer marks Independence Day

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan Saturday celebrated the 39th anniversary of its independence with nation-wide marches, parades, festivals and a variety of other activities.

Celebrations started in Amman on Friday evening when His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent joined thousands of school children, scouts and citizens in a national parade at Al Hussein Sports City.

A flower procession passed through the streets of the capital to the sports city surrounded by members of the public who staged national dances, folkloric songs and music hailing Jordan and His Majesty King Hussein.

In Irbid, more than 50 decorated vehicles representing different industries, companies and other institutions passed through Irbid's streets.

A throng of boy scouts, holding Jordanian flags and portraits of the King set off from the transport terminal in Zarqa and toured the city with their procession. Also in the march were the Armed Forces musical band and approximately 30 vehicles carrying ornamental designs. The march terminated at Zarqa stadium where a large festival was staged.

Ruseifa city's celebration included a scouting march and speeches underlining the cultural achievements since King Hussein's assumption to the throne.

In Aqaba, a large number of citizens organised a popular march which toured the city chanting patriotic songs.

Meanwhile, congratulatory cables from kings, heads of state and emirs of Arab, Islamic and friendly countries were sent to King Hussein on the occasion.

The cables expressed their fel-

icitations and wished long life to the King and to the people of Jordan further progress and prosperity.

Cables were received from Moroccan Monarch King Hassan the second, Tunisian President Al Habib Bourguiba.

The King also received cables from King Baudouin of Belgium, King Birendra Bir Bikram of Nepal, President of Malta Agatha Barbara, Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, Indian President Zail Singh, Czechoslovakian President Gustav Husak, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, President of Switzerland Leon Schlumpf, East German President Erich Honecker, Sri Lankan President Junius Jayawardene, Seychelles Islands President France-Albert Rene, North Korean President Kim Sung and head of the Hungarian pre-



A scene from Saturday's celebrations of the 39th anniversary of Independence Day (Petra photo)

sidential council Pal Losonszi, of the Palestine Liberation Army forces in Jordan Brigadier Na'em Al Khatib also sent separate cables congratulating the King on the occasion.

Jordan, Arab states condemn attack

(Continued from page 1)

expressed his great distress at hearing the news. Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz also wished Sheikh Jaber the best of health.

A senior Palestinian official, Salah Khalaf of the Fateh group, condemned the bombing and told the Kuwait news agency in Tunis:

"The Palestinian revolution, which considers the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, a strong defender of the rights of the Palestinian people, warns that the plot will turn against its plotters."

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein expressed solidarity with Kuwait and denounced the attack, in a telephone call with Sheikh Sa'ad.

The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, also

telephoned the crown prince to enquire about Sheikh Jaber's health, the Gulf news agency GNA said.

In Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said President Hosni Mubarak had cabled the emir, describing the attempt on his life as treacherous.

Mr. Mubarak described the attack as "sinful aggression" and called for "a firm stand against the phenomenon of terrorism that threatens the world community."

Egypt's Minister of Information Safwat Shariif told reporters Mr. Mubarak had also sent a message to the Kuwaiti emir, calling for measures to confront terrorism which he said posed a threat to the international community.

Sources at the Egyptian presidency told Reuters the Kuwait assassination attempt topped the

agenda of a regular meeting Saturday between Mr. Mubarak and senior government aides.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi also telephoned Kuwaiti leaders inquiring about the health of Sheikh Jaber. Mr. Klibi also condemned the attack saying that it "aims to destabilise the security of Kuwait and the Arab national security at large."

The Kuwait news agency said Britain's ambassador to the Kuwait, Sir Peter Moon, sent a message to the emir's office expressing Britain's regret over the incident and relief that the emir was well.

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Emirates News Agency (WAM) said President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan had been following news of the "treacherous attack" with concern.

Palestinians repulse Amal thrusts

(Continued from page 1)

stressing that defending the camps was the front's sole right" and appealed to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to act to stop "massacres and acts of extermination," the spokesman said.

Syria blames the fighting on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, charging that he provoked the fighting to prove he was still powerful in Lebanon after being forced to withdraw in 1982 and 1983.

The front is also anti-Arafat but told Mr. Assad the onslaught "fits in well with those working for the liquidation of the Palestine cause."

The spokesman said any agreement with Amal must be preceded by the withdrawal of its militiamen from the camps to fac-

ilitate entry of the Red Cross to evacuate the casualties.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a group not included in the front, rejected the

rationale of fighting Mr. Arafat:

"To hide behind the slogan of opposing Arafat's clique will not conceal the truth about the plot of slaying the Palestinians."

Soviet envoy voices concern

(Continued from page 1)

"continue fighting till the end," Mr. Khaddam told the ambassador, they said.

In reply to a question by the Soviet envoy when the fighting will end, Mr. Khaddam replied that the fighting will stop only when the ammunition of the Palestinian defenders of the camps run out, the sources said.

The Syrian vice-president also held the Soviet Union indirectly responsible for the fighting, saying

that Moscow supplied large quantities of weapons and ammunition to the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the Lebanese Community Party, which in turn, he said, supplied the arms to the Palestinians, according to the sources.

The sources said Mr. Fedotov re-emphasised the Soviet call on the Syrian government to interfere and stop the "massacres in Beirut which cannot be accepted by anyone."

U.N. committee hears testimonies of Israeli malpractices

A RECENT attempt by Israel to impose Israeli-appointed mayors on the Arab communities of the West Bank and Gaza, and to give Arabs a token participation in the banking business was one of the highlights of a testimony presented to the Special Committee on Israeli practices affecting human rights in the occupied territories during its four-day series of meetings in Amman.

The testimony also centred on Israel's continuing efforts to consolidate its take-over of Arab land and its control of the Arab population in the West Bank and Gaza, and to impede initiatives to improve social and economic life in the occupied territories.

Other features concerned the plight of the "Falashas", or Ethiopian Jews, and its significance for Israel's expansionist policies and selective application of the "law of return" to the subject of Arabs to the full rigour of the Israeli tax system without commensurate benefit in representation, social services or other gains; and interference in university education and academic freedom, including the closing down Arab universities and schools.

The Special Committee was set up to monitor and report on the human rights situation in the occupied territories. It has been refused permission consistently by Israel to visit the territories for an on-the-spot investigation and has relied, among other sources, on the testimony of Palestinians and other persons having direct experience of the situation in the area.

In addition, they were provided with background information during informal calls on Minister for Occupied Territories Affairs, Taher Kana'an, Minister for Foreign Affairs Taher Al Masi, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Yasser Arafat and President of the Palestine National Council, Sheikh Abdul Hamid El Sa'eb.

The Special Committee also visited the King Hussein Bridge to observe the processing of travellers across the bridge from one side of the River Jordan to the other. The committee flew to Amman on Sunday, May 19 from Damascus, where it began its current round of on-the-spot investigation. It left Amman on Friday, May 24 for Cairo, to continue its work.

Kana'an briefs committee

In Mr. Kana'an's discussion with the Special Committee, he said there was a matter of fundamental consideration which runs the risk of being forgotten. This concerned the fact that an occupation power was under certain obligations under international law. Israel, as an occupation power, refused to conform with its obligations relative to territory occupied in war and the civilian population of such territory, he said.

Israel, he stressed, continued to change the character of the land in the West Bank and Gaza. It continued to restrict travel by Palestinians, to deny them the right to return to their homeland and to force people from their farms and businesses.

In a most brutal violation of basic human rights, Israel continued to evict people from their lands and expel them from their homeland, he stressed. Some 16,000 citizens were expelled from the West Bank and Gaza every year and this figure did not include expulsions from Greater Jerusalem, Mr. Kana'an told the committee.

On Israeli attempts to impose mayors of Israel's choosing, Mr. Kana'an said Israel found in the West Bank and Gaza a system of municipal and local government based on popular elections. When elected mayors would not do Israel's bidding as occupation power, it dismissed them and sought to replace them with army officers.

Mr. Kana'an said he did not believe the United States administration was exerting any pressure on Israel to freeze the establishment of settlements. The facts bore eloquent proof of this assumption; financial support for Israeli settlements from mainly private sources in the United States, amounted to \$8 billion a year. The United States administration had recently granted an additional \$1.5 billion to Israel, while it claimed it did not dispose of the necessary budgetary allocation to assist in making up for the annual deficit of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), amounting to a mere \$25 million.

Meeting with Arafat

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat met with members of the Special Committee on Wednesday evening at the PLO Amman Office, as news of the fighting in two Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon were coming in.

Turning to the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, Mr. Arafat said this had not improved. Israel was intensifying its efforts to consolidate its take-over of Arab land and control over the Arab population. Some 52 per cent of Arab land had to date been seized for use by the occupation authorities, he said.

On the peace process, he said the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement of Feb. 11 was the last

chance for reaching a peace settlement. The Palestinian situation, he stressed, was a new experience, based on democracy. This democratic system, although still in its infancy, was the most significant achievement of the Palestinian people. It also constituted the most important shield for their survival, he said.

The use of American military muscle and economic power to backstop Israeli expansionist ambitions, was creating enormous difficulties for them, Mr. Arafat noted. However, he stressed, Palestinians are not Red Indians. There was no way all five million Palestinians could be made to disappear, he concluded.

In the testimony presented at its formal hearings, the Special Committee were told about the torture and other ill-treatment of Palestinian detainees and prisoners at the time of their arrest. Witnesses, in accounts of personal experiences as former detainees and prisoners, also described the inhuman conditions in which Palestinians and other Arabs were held in detention camps, interrogation centres and prisons.

Other aspects of Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Arabs concerned denial to the Arab worker the right to freedom of association and other trade union rights, and the effect of the arrest and the sentencing of young Arabs to long prison terms on their right to education.

Prison conditions, torture

One witness, Abdul Aziz Ali Shahin, a Palestinian from Beit-Sheet in the Ramallah district in the West Bank, said he was 18 years old when he was first arrested in 1967. He spent the next 15 years of his life at various inter-

rogation centres, detention camps and prisons. These included places where Arab detainees and prisoners were held in the most horrible prison conditions, and were subjected to the most cruel, inhuman and degrading torture techniques, he told the commission.

Describing some of the torture techniques to which he was personally subjected, he said he was left hanging upside-down while his arms and legs were tied. Then he was kicked and punched. He had his head put in a bucket full of dirty water, and was beaten with an electric wire. For many days he was prevented from sleeping, eating or drinking water. When he asked whether the occupation authorities knew anything about human rights, he was told human rights were under the boots of Israeli soldiers.

Mr. Ali Shahin said he had more than his share of the cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment reserved by the occupation authorities for the Arabs. He had served long terms in the most notorious detention centres and prisons. Examples he cited included Ramle prison, and its isolation cell number 139. This was a small cubicle of a floor space of only 60 x 160 centimetres and 150 centimetres high.

Being locked up in this cell was the worst treatment of all, he stressed. It had no windows and one could not walk.

He was kept there round the clock for days, except for the early morning when he was let out for four minutes, and for another four minutes in the evening to go to the toilet. There were moments of his experiences of Israeli prison conditions and ill-treatment when he realised what it meant to die a slow death in a Nazi concentration camp, he said.

Enterprising organisations aim to reverse the decline of traditional Jordanian crafts

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In order to encourage the production of local crafts, which are presently being produced in scattered locations with no or little organised market, the Amman Development Corporation (ADC) is planning to rebuild the area between the Roman theatre and the Raghadan bridge in downtown Amman after demolishing the unnecessary buildings which are now crowding it, and to establish a local crafts market in this area.

Mr. Sami Al Rashid, the director general of the ADC, said that the Roman theatre will then remain dominating, making the area more attractive for tourists as well. "It will be an organised downtown area," he said, "with carparks, gardens, yards and services."

Dr. Othman Malhas, lecturer of mathematics at Yarmouk University, who has been organising the crafts section at the Jerash Festival, warmly welcomed the project. "It is a very needed project," he said. "Craftsmen in Jordan have been neglected for a long time and are not doing very well. We try to encourage them at the festival each year, with some success, but this is still not sufficient."

Dying traditions

Dr. Malhas said that crafts are on the verge of dying out in Jordan, not only because the market demand is not as good as it should be, — thus discouraging many young craftsmen to take up more profitable careers, — but also because the quality of the crafts is somewhat deteriorating.

Sometimes the crafts are too primitive, they lack those distinctive traits they used to have. The traditional art is usually passed-down from father to son, but we have noticed that the sons are rarely as accurate in their work as their fathers," he explained.

Dr. Malhas, who said he started organising crafts at the Jerash Festival almost by chance, is now an

appassionate of local crafts and has furnished his whole house with different samples of Jordanian and Arabic crafts, with very original and tasteful results.

He believes people in Jordan can furnish their houses with traditional hand-made products with a much classier effect than by using imported furniture or ideas. He even combined some modern ideas, such as the bean-bag cushions, with traditional materials, such as sheepskins, giving a touch of originality to his Arabic-style living room.

"In order to increase the market for traditional crafts," he said, "we need, however, to improve their quality. Craftsmen need to pay more attention to the finish and the usefulness of their products."

He explained that, often, the products tend to be purely ornamental, not having a great practical value. He took as an example some wine glasses which are beautifully handmade, but a narrow hollow in the middle of them make them difficult to clean, therefore impractical.

He also believes that most traditional crafts should be connected with the glass or pottery or other industries and that they should represent the highest kind of industrial products rather than the lowest as they presently do.

Governmental encouragement

"Craftsmen also need encouragement from the government," he added. "Perhaps they should be subsidized for a while, they should go into competition with other countries. On the other hand, the Jordanian public needs to be educated to appreciate crafts."

Jordanian crafts include glass, pottery, woodcarving, weaving, embroidery, sheepskin items, stone carving, ceramics, straw mats, sand works, sword and knife making, copper, silver and gold works.

Dr. Malhas said that most of the silver and gold crafts are created by Syrians who are located near the Roman theatre. Copper crafts

are dying out and deteriorating in quality, he said. "Also sword and knife making is an endangered art, since there is in Jordan only one very good craftsman left in this skill, but he refuses to teach his son because there is not enough money involved."

For most Jordanian craftsmen, their work is a fulltime job which enables them to support their families. Some have more success than others, depending on their quality, their marketing possibilities, and their skill. Mr. Rashid, however, believes that importing goods from abroad can be a more lucrative job and this is forcing many young craftsmen to look into importing jobs rather than continuing their father's profession.

"Crafts are at a turning point in Jordan at the present," Dr. Malhas said. "They will either revive or disappear forever. We have hopes, however, for a revival, because the average Jordanian is changing and is beginning to re-appreciate his cultural and traditional values. On the other hand, the economic situation in the country is not easy and this may lead to the disappearance of many of the traditional crafts."

No one can exactly say how many craftsmen are left in Jordan, since most of them are scattered in the many villages. "They are quite a few in number," Dr. Malhas said, "including those who do it as a hobby."

Most of the materials are easily available locally, according to Dr. Malhas, except for straw which is becoming difficult to obtain due to the machine harvesting methods which have replaced the traditional methods and which do not produce quality straw. "It is said to see people using plastic instead," he said.

Dr. Malhas added that, though Jordanian crafts tend to be more primitive than Syrian, Egyptian or even Palestinian crafts, they are charming in their simple naivety. "Besides," he continued, "they are usually associated with objects used in daily living, so they carry an additional, nostalgic value."

The only centre in Jordan

which, at the present, is trying to promote and encourage Jordanian crafts, by marketing them with little profit on its part and by assisting in the continued production of these crafts, is the Jordan Crafts Development Centre in Amman. This centre, which was established in 1978 by the Jordan Crafts Council, replaced a previously volunteer organisation called the Jordan Crafts Centre.

Ms. Abba Kassar, director of the centre and member of the Jordan Crafts Council, said that the centre is open to any craftsman or women from both banks of Jordan. West Bank craftsmen contribute mainly with ceramic and mother of pearl products.

She told the Jordan Times that there are at the present 30 families bringing their products to the centre, plus 50 students who work part-time. While craftsmen and women do their work at home, the centre is encouraging them to share their trades and skills with trainees by bringing interested students to their homes.

While the centre has been quite successful in marketing traditional crafts, especially among the foreign community, Ms. Kassar said that the situation is still precarious and more needs to be done in order to preserve the traditional Jordanian arts.

The Salt Development Corporation (SDC) has undertaken a very ambitious project which aims to preserve handicrafts which, as Mr. Fakhri Abu Taleb, general manager of the corporation confirmed, "are facing the risk of disappearance due to the lack of job opportunities in this area". He explained that some have already disappeared, while others are slowing down. "The new generation is not interested in following their parents' traditional footsteps," he added.

This project was studied with the help of a field survey by the Industrial Development Bank of Jordan on the city of Salt, which offered some statistics on how many handicrafts are still alive and how many have disappeared. Dis-

appearing handicrafts include mostly woodcarving, copper and silver working, and some leather works.

Aid for this project have also been offered by the Italian government through the Jordanian Ministry of Planning and assistance will include instructors and machines. A preliminary study has been conducted by the Italian Society of Technical and Industrial Cooperation "Cotecco", and the SDC is now waiting for a visit from an Italian expert who will study the local requirements of machines and instructors, as well as the training programmes. Mr. Abu Taleb said the Italian ambassador in Amman has backed this project and has been a great help in facilitating these deals.

Salt craft centre

The workshops are ready and an old market area which had been deserted is now being reconstructed for training and marketing purposes. The training will include woodcarving, ceramics, pottery, glass, weaving, copper and silver and mother of pearl working, tailoring, jewellery making, raffia and leather working.

Fifteen students will be accepted for each class for a two year course in each of these crafts. Mr. Abu Taleb said that the SDC hopes to start with at least half of the above mentioned crafts when the centre opens.

"The project will be valuable not only for Jordanians, but for the tourists, who will be able to visit the centre, watch the craftsmen at work and buy the products as well as tasting the traditional food at the restaurants which will be included in the compound," he added. "The city of Salt has very particular buildings which are interesting from both an historical and an architectural point of view," he also explained, "and we can now, through this centre, find an appropriate use for these buildings which are presently mostly abandoned."



The stonecarver shows his skills at the Jerash Festival chiselling decorative animals out of local stone (above) whilst other hand-made items such as glass and pottery (below) are also brought to the public's attention during the festival (J.T. file photos)



Jordan Times

Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

Sustaining a realistic economic level paramount

THE EXPECTED deficit of JD 100-150 million in the government budget, big as it may be, is by no means the most difficult problem we face. The richest country in the world, the United States of America, suffers a budget deficit of no less than two hundred billion dollars in the Federal Budget. But if we take this deficit as a ratio to the gross national product, we find that the deficit in the Jordanian budget is considerably larger than that in the American budget.

The Jordanian budget deficit is estimated to be in the range of around eight per cent of the gross national product, compared to only 5.5 per cent in the U.S.

The main economic problem lies in the balance of payments deficit, i.e., our dealing in for-

ign exchange with the rest of the world. After many years of easy surpluses realised in the balance of payments resulting from abundant Arab financial support, development loans and expatriate transfers, the deficit started to accelerate during the last three years, due to the reduction in the proceeds of Arab aid, accompanied by expansion in public expenditures and imports.

The deficit in the balance of payments of any country cannot go on unchecked. Even the financially troubled countries in Latin America were able to show substantial surpluses in their balance of payments during the last two years. This happened not owing to an improvement in their economic performance, but due to involuntary deterioration in

the standards of living, and the fact that foreign countries refuse to ship any goods that are not paid for in advance. Latin countries have also suspended servicing their huge foreign loans, and withheld instalments and interest accumulating on these debts.

In a country with a deficit in its balance of payments, the exchange rate of the local currency will decline; foreign exchange, and consequently imports, become more costly. This automatic adjustment process is sometimes inoperative if the country concerned pegs its local currency to a strong foreign currency or to a basket of foreign currencies. In the latter case, the deficit will have the effect of depleting the foreign exchange reserves of the country, and devaluation can thus

be postponed.

In these countries, the central bank continues to sell foreign exchange to the private sector at the unrealistic official exchange rate. It continues to finance, and actually subsidise, foreign imports and invisible payments, irrespective of the realities calling for exactly the opposite policy.

In such cases, countries concerned will have to borrow heavily abroad as long as Euroloans are available and accessible. The problem with this policy is that external loans availability will eventually vanish or become very costly. The burden of servicing foreign debts becomes too heavy for the capability of the national economy to generate foreign exchange in quantities suf-

ficient to pay instalments and interest falling due.

Economically and financially, the adjustment will take place. The question is whether this will happen intentionally, systematically, and according to a pre-conceived plan, or compulsory under the pressure of market forces and economic logic governing the banking and monetary activities.

Under the circumstances of sizeable and persistent deficit in the balance of payments, talk of development and development planning becomes a luxury. What is primarily needed is a five-year plan to introduce the structural adjustments required and face the deficit and its consequences in the external economy. Economic growth as such and acceleration of imports of capital goods and machinery / do not have the priority, and could be harmful to the future national economy.

The new economic plan should not be another impression of the previous five-year plans, or, for that matter, a list of new projects and investments. What we need is a national package of integrated and coherent policies in the fields of finance, trade, money, currency etc., which should be adhered to in order to secure and safeguard the national economy at a realistic level of activity. We have already launched too many projects which should be attended to correctly and improve their performance before we embark on yet more projects.

Kuwait defeats plot

THE ASSASSINATION attempt on the life of the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, is a cowardly terrorist act that has to be condemned and denounced in the strongest possible terms. Beyond that, every effort should be directed at finding the criminals and exposing all the evil forces behind them, be they Arab, foreign or both.

Kuwait, under Sheikh Jaber, is a leader of those Arabs who deeply care about this nation, its unity and strength. It has always supported Arab causes, not only in words but also in deeds. Whoever plotted and attempted the assassination against the emir must be an enemy of the Arabs, their rights and ideals.

Kuwait is not only a devout Arab and Islamic state. It has also worked tirelessly and consistently towards advancing international understanding and friendship. Those who engineered and carried out the plot against its leader on Saturday must be real terrorists whose aim speaks for itself and needs no explanation.

The perpetrators of Saturday's crime must have had in mind more than the release of the 17 convicted terrorists held in Kuwaiti jails for their role in the December 1983 wave of bomb blasts against the U.S. and French embassies along with four economic installations. The new terrorists must have also aimed at sabotaging Kuwait's march towards democracy and real political independence. In this they have failed, but their crimes must never be allowed to pay off.

We share in congratulating Sheikh Jaber and the Kuwaiti people on his escape from the treacherous crime. But the fight against terrorism and the enemies of the Arab Nation must not stop here.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Thirty-nine glorious years

JORDAN'S INDEPENDENCE 39 years ago marked another stepping stone towards total freedom for the Arab nation and formed the first stage towards construction and progress. Now, and after 39 years of independence, Jordan remains a beacon, lighting the way for others as it embodies the aspirations and the hopes of the Jordanian people on both banks of the Jordan River.

Today the people of this country look towards the day when the West Bank will be completely liberated and the holy places freed from occupation and Zionist rule. The last four decades have a full record of events and developments for the Arab nation, but they contain great feats carried out by the leaders of this country both on the domestic and foreign fronts. The armed forces have been strengthened, all sectors in the country developed and Jordan's ties with Arab and foreign nations bolstered. Above all, the 39th independence anniversary comes at a time when the people of this country are more united than ever and more determined to defend their independence and regain the usurped rights and lands.

Al Dustour: Renewed determination

SATURDAY JORDANIANS celebrated their country's independence anniversary with a renewed determination to pursue the march towards more progress, construction and prosperity under the leadership of King Hussein.

On the 39th anniversary of independence, Jordanians take pride in their leader's wise policies that emanate from the principles of the Great Arab Revolt which guided us towards achieving social, economic and cultural development. All these years since independence Jordan has remained loyal to the Arab national cause, and its leaders have been striving to fulfil the objectives of the Great Arab Revolt.

Over the past four decades, Jordan has been defending the Arab nation, supporting Arab countries and upholding the rights of the Palestinian people. Jordanians take pride in the achievements of their country on this anniversary and in their strong and developed armed forces, which are continually being supplied with means to defend this independence. On this day the people of Jordan renew their allegiance to the King and pledge to continue the march towards a brighter future.

Sawt Al Shaab: Long march since independence

JORDAN SATURDAY celebrates its independence anniversary, and on the occasion Jordanians remember the founder of the Kingdom, the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein who, managed to achieve independence. Since the moment of winning independence for his country, King Abdullah had struggled to develop it and had to pass through a very difficult and complicated process to achieve this goal. Despite the internal difficulties, King Abdullah had to face foreign attempts for imposing domination over the region, the Zionist invasion of Palestine and the international conspiracy directed against the whole Arab region.

King Abdullah, who founded the Kingdom, succeeded in the end in establishing a strong army, a judicial authority, and parliament, thus laying the foundation for a nation which continues to progress and prosper until today.

King Hussein, who assumed leadership of this country at an early stage of his life continued in the footsteps of King Abdullah, building the country, strengthening its armed forces and making further steps towards prosperity. Having bolstered the domestic front, King Hussein has turned his attention to the Palestine problem and has been striving to liberate Palestine. This year's independence anniversary comes at a time when the country is more united than ever under the leadership of King Hussein who continues his endeavours to serve his nation.

Daily doomsday for U.S. experts practising World War III

By Rodney Pinder

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — Down a leafy highway, opposite a verdant golf course in this comfortable suburb of Washington, D.C., U.S. scientists spend their days wrestling with the world's worst nightmare.

Doomsday is their daily diet, armageddon their art in a world of hydrogen bombs and missiles, lasers and pulses, gamma and X-rays, heat and blast and nuclear winter.

Here in a plain brick building is the head office of the Defence Nuclear Agency (DNA), an obscure branch of the Pentagon that daily practises World War Three to make sure the United States would win the real thing.

This is the business tip of the Western world's strategic umbrella. While the U.S. Department of Energy develops and builds America's nuclear weapons, DNA determines their use.

Critics have called it the sleaziest job in the Pentagon. The DNA says it is the mainstay of

deterrence.

The agency spends almost half a billion dollars a year looking after America's 20,000 or more nuclear weapons, recording hourly where they are and in what condition, and testing their lethality and survivability in fullscale war.

In a concrete chamber behind a 50-tonne door, DNA has a mammoth machine called Aurora, after the Roman goddess of Dawn, which zaps MX missiles and other weapons with 10 million volts to see if they break.

Aurora simulates the high-energy X-ray radiation hurled out by a nuclear bomb.

Real explosions are expensive — about \$40 million each — and, under the 1963 U.S.-Soviet atmospheric test ban treaty, must take place underground, where it is difficult to place lots of large items for slanting and sizzling.

Tests of blast and heat on structures, submarines, aircraft and other equipment take place in a new Mexico desert.

The DNA staged America's

first big-scale simulation of an air burst in 1983 with 600 tonnes of fertilizer, diesel, liquid oxygen and aluminium powder. The eruption created temperatures of 4,580 degrees Fahrenheit (2,526 centigrade).

MX, Minuteman, Poseidon and Trident missiles and combat aircraft have been lashed with electromagnetic pulses to make sure they would fly on amid nuclear interference.

Monkeys and rats have been irradiated with gamma rays in an effort to find out how fighting men would function in a radioactive environment. Rocks the size of concert balls have been melted by nuclear warheads in tunnels under Nevada.

Critics say the DNA makes nuclear war more likely by trying to ensure it could be won. But the agency protests it has developed no strangefiction attachment to the bomb. "Dr. Strangelove" was a 1963 black comedy film about a megalomaniac nuclear scientist.

"I don't think anyone is more

aware than people in this building on how terrible a nuclear war would be," said Marvin Atkins, deputy director for science and technology at the DNA, whose emblem is a shield and three arrows on a latticework of atoms and mushroom clouds.

"I don't think there's anyone here who envisions himself as a survivor, for example," he said.

"There is a continuing tension between making nuclear war so horrible that you feel it diminishes the chances of ever having a war, and on the other hand making nuclear war more survivable so that, if God forbid, one should occur things wouldn't perhaps be quite so bad."

Mr. Atkins says there are "vast imponderables" about what a real war would be like, but asserts many predictions based on simulations will be borne out. He jokes that he is not sure how many physicists will be around to check the projections.

Mr. Atkins said the agency was pursuing research into "nuclear

winter", the theory that burning cities would exude so much smoke the sun would be blotted out and the earth would freeze.

DNA work has shown the impact of fires on climate might not be as bad as feared, he said, adding: "If further work bears out current results we might reduce the problem by a third."

The DNA will spend \$100 million this year researching systems for President Reagan's anti-missile Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly dubbed "Star Wars".

Lasers, kinetic energy weapons, particle beams and an array of other exotica will be toyed with, some in simulated space battlegrounds. Mr. Atkins said conclusions would await several years

of hard work.

Relaxing in an easy chair beside models of submarine-launched ballistic missiles, he said the more DNA explored nuclear war the more he was convinced of the need to avoid it.

He said he believed the public had little grasp of its true horrors but it probably would not help much to know more.

"It might scare people, probably would scare people," he said. "I think the public basically has confidence the national leaders are doing everything they can to prevent war."

"Most of us, if we require surgery for something or other, don't understand as much about the details as the surgeon. You trust him to do the right thing."

LETTERS

We have smiling faces

To the Editor:

DURING WEEKEND rides through the countryside, we often encounter villagers with pure, open hearts and smiling faces calling to us in English, "Hello! Welcome! Welcome!" This innocent warmth is reflected in the faces of the young and old alike.

Following this example, Jordanians willingly open their hearts and homes to the transient worker whom we hope will open his mind and heart to our problems in order to enjoy his stay with us, rather than be miserable in finding fault at every turn with his host country.

These "transients" are in particular Western (European or American) experts or technicians who, at a considerable cost to their local employers (private or government), often enjoy generous salaries, comfortable housing and numerous allowances and benefits while they are working "guests" in Jordan. For the most part, our working guests have the good manners and taste to appreciate the quality of life and the hospitality of Jordan as a young, developing nation. They visit our historical sites, relax in our recreational facilities, shop in our souqs, relishing the adventure of foreign living as an educational experience. These are the friends we like to keep.

On the other hand, and this is our reason for writing, there are those "experts" who have made their careers and fortunes in "Third World" countries. These know-it-alls look upon the local people as being ignorant, ill-mannered and backward. They deride the driving habits (what developing nation has not had an automotive population explosion in the past 20 years?) condemning the mentality and manners of the drivers as rude and stupid as well as reckless. (Are the drivers of New York City, London or Rome any more polite or sane?) They criticise our national airline with derogatory remarks about promptness and service. They complain about the high cost of living (for which their salaries allow) and wouldn't think of buying locally: "I'll get it when I go home, it's cheaper." (Not in some cases. If you really shop, you can find many items at a fair price. Yes, in Amman!)

One lady once remarked, "I hardly eat fresh fruit and vegetables here; you never know who's been handling them." Did she ever consider that maybe an imported Mexican farm labourer had picked her strawberries and grapes she bought in her California supermarket? Their skin is about the same colour as our imported Egyptian farm labourers in the Jordan Valley. The most recent statement overheard: "Jordan isn't so bad if you've come from a worse country in the Middle East."

Foreign experts and technicians who come to share ideas and see our dilemma are welcome guests and friends we'll miss.

Foreigners who come with the "white man's burden", react negatively to their host country, and do little else than complain and criticise the people, customs, government and society should be reminded that this attitude, whether in a home or in a nation, will wear their welcome thin. Rather than an open hand for receiving cash, he needs to unlock his mind to understand our local problems and their implications.

It is the duty of every Jordanian to clearly define the basis and resulting implications of the Palestine issue. We must seize the opportunity to help the visitor understand the most of our present social, political and economic troubles have their roots in a situation which has been with us since the birth of our nation, less than 50 years ago. It must be understood, without doubt, that the Israelis have lost no territory, but the Palestinian homeland was usurped. How can this injustice be so difficult to comprehend? We cannot understand how a person who lives in our midst fails to see this.

Concise definitions of nomenclature and issues must be made: The Palestine problem is not a religious question, nothing to do with Muslims, Christians or Jews. It is an historical event created by Zionist politicians, who, by accident of birth, happened to be Jewish. They cunningly manipulate the minds and emotions of the people of the Western world to feel guilty and therefore responsible to assure the continued expansion of Israel, regardless of the cost to the indigenous population. It is the Zionist intruder who sent Palestinians into a Twentieth Century diaspora, seeking refuge around the world.

We can all benefit from criticism, as long as it's constructive. We can all benefit from this international exchange of knowledge and ideas, which is the point of the exercise. We open our arms to welcome guests; the least they can do is to open their minds to try and understand us and our problems.

Mr. and Mrs. Miqdad H. Amman,
P.O. Box 6181,
Amman.



Widespread mines add new horror to agonies of Salvadorean civil war

By Robert Block

SAN SALVADOR — Extensive use of mines has added a new dimension of horror to El Salvador's civil war, converting much of the countryside into a death trap for combatants and civilians alike.

Dozens of anguished soldiers, missing one or both legs, line the corridors of the capital's overcrowded military hospital testifying to the havoc wreaked by the weapons.

"Mines, mines, mines. All mines," said the military doctor, waving his hand from bed to bed of the injured. "Almost all of the wounded we see now are from mines. Not combat but mines."

The armed forces press office says 219 soldiers and 44 civilians were killed or lost limbs in mine explosions during the first four months of this year. Military surveys say as many as 70 per cent of army casualties are now due to mines.

"Mine warfare has picked up. It is a relatively new phenomenon," one Western military expert said.

Until now, mines have not featured prominently in the more than five-year-old war between El

Salvador's U.S.-backed government and left-wing guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

As recently as last year, the insurgents were able to stage large-scale attacks against towns, bridges, dams and military garrisons, undaunted by a corrupt-ridden and inexperienced army.

But the military have become a more effective fighting force geared to rapid deployment of helicopter-borne troops to wherever guerrillas concentrate.

Military experts say the guerrillas have had to adopt new tactics, splitting their battalion-size units into smaller groups to avoid confrontation with the more mobile army.

Since last autumn, direct clashes have diminished and the use of mines has increased, particularly by the guerrillas, who want to inflict the highest possible number of casualties on the enemy without risking their own men in combat, they say.

"Our aim is to convert every road into a river of blood with mines ... each stone into a mine and every helicopter into a coffin," Commander Joaquin Vil-

lalobos, the rebels' top military strategist, said in a recent guerrilla radio interview.

Commander Villalobos said the guerrillas had planted hundreds of mines in the embattled eastern part of the country.

A U.S. military official said Salvadoran troops uncovered 50 rebel mines near an eastern coastal town in just one day last month.

The mines are often simple devices, tin cans filled with plastic explosive and shards of steel rods. Each carries a small alkaline radio battery to set off the explosion when the mine is stepped on or tripped over.

The guerrillas try to move close to an army unit at night and place the mines in areas they think troops will cross when they move out, a U.S. military official said.

"It is a good way of nickel and diming the army on operations, but it is indiscriminate and cannot distinguish civilians who step on the mines the army does not," he added.

Diplomats, foreign military observers and human rights groups say the army also uses mines

and booby traps while on counter-insurgency operations.

Officials from the Roman Catholic Church's Tutela Legal Office which monitors casualties in the war said the army has been placing booby traps since December along paths leading to wells and in abandoned homes once occupied by guerrillas or their civilian supporters.

"Mines are a horrific weapon being used by both sides," one European diplomat said.

Geneva Conventions requiring warring parties to post signs warning of mines do not apply in El Salvador because the war is an internal conflict, Red Cross officials here said.

Although the guerrillas occasionally provide warnings, neither side keeps detailed records of where the mines are located, the military experts said.

"The time will come when there will be so many mines planted by both sides that no-one will know whose mines are responsible for the killing and maiming," said one priest who works in fighting zone. "As normal here, most of those (the victims) will be civilians."

Ottawa believes business must make jobs

By Paul Majendie

OTTAWA — Canada's Conservative government, elected by a landslide eight months ago, has now sent out a clear signal with its first budget — it is up to business, not government, to create jobs.

Inflation has been brought below four per cent but one in nine Canadians is still out of work and the country has made only a sluggish recovery from recession.

The Conservatives, who had languished in opposition for most of the 20 years preceding last September's election, campaigned on a pledge to trim Canada's burgeoning deficit.

Thursday Finance Minister Michael Wilson brought in a tough budget that imposed a sweeping

array of new taxes on consumers and also sought to create a better business investment climate.

Public enemy number one for the Conservatives is the deficit, and Mr. Wilson pledged that his belt-tightening measures would trim it by the equivalent of \$3.2 billion to \$24.7 billion this fiscal year.

"In the last three years, the debt of the government of Canada has been growing three times faster than the economy of Canada," he said.

After imposing new taxes on everything from wine to pet food, he estimated that "we are asking Canadians to pay one more dollar a day to make a better world."

A special deficit reduction surtax was imposed on top-bracket money earners but, in a bid to

boost business investment, Mr. Wilson also introduced a new \$350,000 capital-gains exemption ceiling for would-be investors.

He said this exemption "will give small business a boost to expand. There are more than 700,000 small businesses in Canada. If each of these firms created just one new job, the impact would be dramatic."

Businessmen gave the Conservatives' first budget a warm reception while trade unions and opposition parties were scornful.

A Canadian Chamber of Commerce spokesman called the budget "one step down quite a long road because we are faced with such a huge deficit."

Union chief Dennis McDermott of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) was dismissive, telling rep-

orters: "I think the boys in the boardroom got their point across."

Export-oriented Canada does 70 per cent of its trade with the United States and Mr. Wilson is acutely aware how much Canada's bid for economic wellbeing depends on its giant neighbour.

He said in his budget speech that optimism had to be tempered because "there are signs that the American economy is slowing."

"High deficits continue to put pressure on interest rates worldwide. Protectionist pressures threaten the open trading system," the finance minister said.

He added: "I think the Americans are going to deal with their deficit and that makes it all the more important for us to deal with ours."

Israel yields to an exchange without precedent

David Richardson looks at last Monday's release by Israeli occupation authorities of 1,150 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli prisons in an unprecedented exchange with Palestinian Resistance that has deep-going implications and likely tremendous effects in the occupied Arab territories.

From the Jerusalem Post

ON OCTOBER 9, 1968 a 16-year-old Hebron youth, Ezzedin Rashad Abed-Jaber Ghithi, lobbed a grenade into the crowded Makhpele Cave, where hundreds of Israelis were celebrating Sucoot for the first time since Jews had fled Hebron in 1929. One person was killed and 44 injured in one of the first attacks following the June 1967 war.

Now 33, Ghithi, the youngest of the long-time "lifers" among the country's Palestinian prisoners, was released from the Jneid prison outside Nablus Tuesday. He was among the at least 160 convicted and sentenced by the military courts to life terms. Many of those released were facing multiple life sentences, running to totals of over 100 years.

Previous exchanges

Israel has exchanged prisoners and POWs with the various PLO factions on four occasions in the past, but Tuesday's swap was by far the most difficult, the most demanding and fraught with the most far-reaching implications.

The release of 1,150 prisoners included some who are still considered "dangerous spies, saboteurs, guerrillas and, mostly, vicious terrorists" is unprecedented in the country's history.

This swap of so many "security" prisoners is remarkable not only for the number freed but also because of the nature of their offences. Many were convicted of some of the most serious offences on the statute books after prolonged and expensive security operations, ranging from covert surveillance to pursuit.

In previous exchanges, Israel has been forced to release some of the most "notorious terrorists" — those responsible for the Coastal Road massacre, the Beit Hadassah attack and the Savoy Hotel raid.

In 1971 a senior Fatah commander, Mahmoud Hejazi, was released at the Rosh Hanikra border post in exchange for kidnapped Metulla watchman Shmuel Rosenwasser.

Not long after that Israel released more PLO prisoners in exchange for an El Al plane, which had been hijacked to Algiers.

During the 1978 Litani operation, Avraham Amran, a reserve soldier, was captured by Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Nearly a year passed before he was released in Geneva in exchange for 76 "security" pri-

soners — six of them women. Ten of those released chose to remain in the territories.

In 1983 six Nahal soldiers captured by PLO forces in Lebanon (together with two of Tuesday's returning POWs) were exchanged for over 3,000 Palestinian and other detainees held at the Ansar camp in Southern Lebanon. More than 1,000 of the Palestinian prisoners were flown to Algiers. All were members of Yasser Arafat's Fatah organisation. At the time, it was argued that the impending danger to the six detainees' lives was holding in the beleaguered northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, where they were being attacked by Syrian-backed PLO rebels, justified the steep price Israel had to pay.

Among those not released were some 130 of Ahmad Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command. The PFLP-GC was known to be holding two Israeli POWs — Yossi Grof and Nissim Salem. Subsequently, it was learned that Mr. Jibril was also holding a third Israeli soldier — Hezi Shai.

The PFLP-GC people held at Ansar were transferred to the maximum-security Atit camp; they included Mr. Jibril's nephew, Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC is one of the smallest and most extreme of the organisations included under the umbrella of the PLO. A former Syrian army officer, Mr. Jibril set up his own rival organisation after splitting off from George Habash's more ideologically doctrinaire Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in 1968.

The PFLP-GC, always known as an activist rather than an ideological organisation, has never numbered more than a few hundred people and has always been under strong Syrian influence and control. It was prominent in the Syrian-fostered rebellion by Fatah officers in Lebanon against Yasser Arafat.

Jibril's price

The previous Israeli government failed to maintain a link between the exchange of six Syrian-held POWs and those held by Mr. Jibril which led indirectly to Tuesday's unprecedented emptying of Israel's "security" prisons. The six Israelis held by Syria were returned for 291 Syrian POWs and 20 Golan Druse "security" detainees. This left Mr. Jibril free to demand and extract the

highest price Israel has ever paid in such a situation.

One of Israel's major concessions in this agreement was to allow some 400 of the prisoners to remain in Israel and the territories. Most Palestinians regard them as national heroes, and their presence in the towns and villages of the West Bank will be a major headache for the security services and the army, which are charged not only with general security but also with maintaining public order.

In previous exchanges, small numbers of released prisoners have been allowed to remain in the territories, but the freeing of such a large number of men (and women) who have shown their enmity to Israel in action could prove, in the long run, to have a potent cumulative effect.

Arrangements in the prisons

As soon as the agreement had been tentatively concluded between Israel and Mr. Jibril, the more than 2,000 "security" prisoners and detainees held in Israel began to learn that nearly half of their number were to be set free.

The prisoners were informed individually by Red Cross representatives in each prison. Identities were carefully checked, including the use of fingerprinting, before those to be released were separated and given special tags on their prison garb indicating their status.

One Syrian-born prisoner, already serving a life sentence for "infiltration and terrorism", was facing charges of murdering a suspected collaborator among the inmates of the Jneid prison. Two weeks ago, after rumours of his impending release had swept through the prisons, he suddenly changed his plea before the Ramallah military court. He admitted the murder and was convicted and sentenced in order that the technical obstacle of still pending proceedings would not prevent him from being aboard one of the planes to Geneva Monday.

Prisoners were released from the main security prison at Nablus known as Jneid, from the maximum security prisons of Ramle and Nafha, from Ansar and from various towns in the West Bank. The Neve Tirza women's prison has almost been emptied of "security" offenders. With the release of 21 of its inmates, most of these women were serving terms of under ten years. The more serious woman offenders had already been released in previous exchanges.

One of the galling concessions Israel had to swallow was a letter sent to each prison from Mr. Jibril

to the "militant brothers and comrades."

"The PFLP-GC's members, cadres and leadership present their revolutionary compliments to every militant in his name, highly appreciate your heroic struggles, admire your long-standing patience, your sufferings and pains inside the jails, would like to convey the tiding of your impending liberation and release."

"After very tiring efforts of negotiations with the intercession of the respective International Red Cross Committee (IRC) as well as the Austrian mediation in order to release (879) militants from our sons jailed in the inside prisons in Adit (D) jail, and (150) militants in Adit (H), although the PFLP-GC was and still has been striving to release all our militants."

"The PFLP-GC vows to do its best to release those who will not be listed in the prisoners exchange process as soon as possible."

Mr. Jibril insisted that committee be set up in each prison to coordinate the release with IRC officials. The committees were charged with verifying the identities of those being released with lists he included in the letter sent to each prison specifically "in the case of any attempts to conceal some of the militants, or to replace some names with others."

In the previous exchange with Fatah, Israel was charged with substituting some of those originally demanded with less serious offenders with similar names and, in the most celebrated case, of concealing one of the most wanted prisoners, Ziad Abu Ain from the IRC officials checking lists and identities on the planes at Ben-Gurion Airport in the confusion. Israel was sharply censured for its duplicity by the international organisation, which threatened to withhold its good offices.

The various committees set up in the 11 prisons were instructed to set up one committee when all met at the Jneid staging point under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abu Tahir.

Anticipation among families

The release of a large number of security prisoners has been something of an open secret in the territories for the past three weeks. Lawyers who represent some of the prisoners learned from them that their legal services might soon become irrelevant, and the news was conveyed to the families.

Soon after the lawyers' visits and the regular family visits to the prisons were stopped, but Mr. Jibril's list was obtained from other sources and was made available to the families and others in the lawyer's offices and in the newsrooms of East Jerusalem papers. Red Cross officials in the territories remained close-mouthed.

Every day families and village representatives would besiege these offices to scan the nine-page list. In almost every case their reaction was disbelief and amazement that Israel would agree to releasing such a large number of prisoners and to having so many of them remain in the country.

A committee headed by a former "security" prisoner, who served ten years, has been active on behalf of the prisoners for several years, and it too was a source of information. The head of the committee, also surprised by the terms Israel had agreed to, remarked: "If they could agree to this, then maybe there will be peace."

Mr. Jibril's success in extorting such a successful deal from the Israelis is also seen in the territories as major blow to Yasser Arafat's prestige. Fatah circles in the territories have strangely stressed that both they and the government have an interest in playing down the entire story.

At the same time there is concern about the safety of so many prisoners, who have chosen to remain in Israel or the territories. Vengeance from the settlers and from the families of the victims is anticipated. There is also talk of settling of scores among the inmates themselves and with people they suspect of providing information that led to their arrests.

The 1,150 men and women freed Tuesday included:

- Daud Turki, 57, a Haifa book-seller who was sentenced to 17 years in 1973, together with his recently released Jewish accomplice, Ehad Adiv, for allegedly heading a pro-Syrian spy ring.
- Adnan Kleihal and Subhi Naarani, both from Galilee villages, who were sentenced to life terms for their part in the Hebrew University-National Library cafeteria bombing in 1969 in which 28 people were injured, some of them seriously. The Arab woman student who actually planted the bomb, Mariam Sha'ishir, was released in an exchange in 1978.
- Kozo Okamoto. He was sentenced to multiple life terms for his role in the machine-gun and grenade attack on arriving passengers at Lod Airport in 1972 in which 27 people died. Two of his accomplices in the radical Japanese Red Army faction were killed in the attack. In prison he has been confined to a solitary cell and has adopted Islam, Judaism and Christianity while in prison.
- Abdullah Daud Jaloud, a major in the Fatah and commander of its naval operations. He was in command of an attempt to rocket and blow up Eilat from a Greek freighter, the Dimitrios in 1978. The boat had been fitted with Katyusha rocket launchers by Syrian agents in Latakia, and the ship's hold was packed with four tons of dynamite. He was sentenced to 25 years. Mr. Jaloud is married to an Egyptian journalist and originally comes from Kalkiya in the West Bank.

Ahmad and Rubbi Sharabati, a father and son team from Jerusalem who drafted Jewish Yosef "Jo-Jo" Nidam, into their ring to smuggle hundreds of kilos of high-quality plastic explosive from the Lebanese border near Mt. Hermon to Jerusalem. They planned a 50-kilo car-bomb attack in Jerusalem in 1978 but were stopped on their way down from Mt. Scopus. Another member of their ring, Nour e-Din Ja'abari, was the son of the late former mayor of Hebron, Sheikh Ali al Ja'abari. Ahmad is said to be the oldest inmate of the "security" prisons.

Jabriz Mohammad Kawasmi of Hebron was sentenced to several life terms, totalling 260 years, for a series of murders and attacks on soldiers and tourists in the Hebron area. He was active between 1969 and 1971 and was a leader of a PFLP cell in the area.

Ahmad Zmurid, of Jerusalem left a car bomb opposite the Mahane Yehuda market in Jerusalem in November 1968. The explosion killed 15 people and left some 50 injured. He was arrested in 1970.

Louis Nafa Abdo was arrested at Lod Airport in 1975 as he tried to plant a bomb there with Ahmad Yaish. He was sentenced to 22 years. Recruited into the Fatah while a student in Beirut, he underwent training in Lebanon and then, together with his father, a Nablus horse dealer, smuggled explosives and detonators over the Jordan bridges inside harnesses.

Sakir Ilyas Nazal was sentenced to life in 1975 for planting a bomb under a Rehovot house while studying agronomy at the Hebrew University faculty in the city. A Ramallah resident, he had been awarded a military government scholarship. He set up a Fatah cell and initiated 16 attacks.

Mohammad Shubaki, Omar al Harub and Hassan Khamis, those remaining in prison from the group who attacked Jewish settlers outside Beit Hadassah in Hebron in May 1980, killing six.

Mahmoud Makusi, arrested in Kenya for planning a rocket attack on an El Al plane. He was arrested together with two West Germans who have already been released.

Others include those responsible for attacks on the Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline, an attempted attack on the Haifa refineries and an attack on the Dodge plant in Nazareth in 1969.

Several firms manufacturing metal window grills, alarm systems and specially-reinforced steel doors — now a common feature of many Paris flats — also reported a brisk trade.

And Daniel Pariset, who runs a school of martial arts in Paris, says business has never been so good. More and more people are taking to karate, ju-jitsu and other forms of combat training as they fear being mugged and want to fight back.

"I get lots of people who have just come out of hospital," Mr. Pariset said. "They have had their wallet stolen, an arm or two broken and are completely fed up. So they decide to learn self-defence."

In case all these precautions fail, one insurance company has just launched what it calls an "anti-violence" policy tailored to the needs of fear-ridden city-dwellers.

Newspaper and magazine advertisers show harrowing pictures of rape attempts, knifings, muggings and terrorist bombings under the heading: "The terrible reality of mounting violence."

Alarm over violent crime, fuelled by recession and growing unemployment, reached fever pitch late last year following the murder of 10 old ladies in the northern district of Mountmarre.

The killings prompted city authorities to offer escorts for old people too frightened to go out alone. The service has been available throughout the whole city recently.

But while most politicians and



Palestinian prisoners in an Israeli detention centre.

Parisians seek protection amid mounting insecurity

By Andrew Higgins
Reuter

PARIS — Parisians are arming themselves with guns, burglar alarms and self-defence skills as political squabbling over crime feeds a growing sense of insecurity in the French capital.

"What will you do if you are attacked?" asks a newspaper advertisement by a company offering automatic rifles, paralyzing gas and radio alarm systems.

For company Chairman S. Couetiere and many others frustrated with what they see as the failure of police and government, the answer is fight back.

"People feel increasingly threatened and our products can help provide a sense of security," Mr. Couetiere said, pointing out that sales had risen by about 50 per cent in the last two years.

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But while most politicians and

officials agree that Paris residents, particularly the old, feel increasingly vulnerable, passions run high about whether such fears are justified.

Left-and-right-wingers cite contradictory statistics, arguing over whether the fear is politically-inspired panic or a well-founded reaction to rising crime.

Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist opposition RPR party, accuses the government of being soft on criminals and more concerned about the rights of crooks than of law-abiding citizens.

"Insecurity is reaching intolerable levels," Mr. Chirac told a heated 10-hour council debate on law and order recently.

He cited a controversial report which laments the French capital as the developed world's most crime-ridden city.

The report, issued in February by the French Insurance Association's information centre, says Parisians are robbed or attacked nearly twice as often as New Yorkers and eight times more frequently than Tokyo residents.

The findings are dismissed as groundless alarmism by the Interior Ministry, whose figures for 1984 show an overall fall in crime of nearly two per cent last year, though a very slight increase in burglaries and hold-ups.

Preliminary figures for the first two months of this year confirm this overall decline, the first for more than ten years.

Officials of Paris' metro (underground railway) system, fighting a reputation as a haven for thieves and thugs at night, insist people's fear are largely the product of their own imagination.

"People talk so much of crime, they start thinking they have been attacked before anything happens," a spokesman for the Paris Regional Transport Authority (RATP) said.

Twenty-six per cent of passengers questioned in RATP survey said they had been victims of aggression. This would mean a total of nearly half a million attacks in 1984, 110 times more than actually occurred, he said.

"Even though there may have been a real increase in the number of attacks, the psychological feeling of insecurity has increased without any relation to what is really happening."

Parents throughout the world organise against drugs

By Domenick DiPasquale

WASHINGTON — The concern of parents for their children is proving a potent weapon in the fight against adolescent drug abuse.

With a growing recognition that parental involvement is an essential element in preventing such abuse — and prevention is generally considered the key to solving the drug problem — the parents' movement is expanding throughout much of the world.

Such movements have been established in Western Europe, Asia, North America and elsewhere. Although they function independently of each other, they share a common philosophy and a common concern about children.

While the United States has the largest network of such groups, an estimated 5,000, the parents movement is gaining momentum in other nations as well. The experiences of three nations — Sweden, Australia, and Canada — are representative.

The Swedish Parents Anti-Narcotics Association, founded in 1968, predates the emergence of the parents movement in the United States a decade later.

"From our small start in Stockholm with 18 parents, we have now expanded nationwide to 3,000 members with branches in 30 towns," said Inger Barrett, the organisation's national secretary and one of the original founders.

The handful of parents who came together in 1968 all had children who abused drugs. The Swedish movement was rooted in the sense of despair and frustration these parents felt in confronting the impact of drugs on their families.

By banding together in a self-help effort, these parents tried to come up with their own solutions. The group soon realised, however, that it could simply discuss the narcotics issue but rather had to "decide what to do about our society," as Mr. Barrett put it.

"We wanted to wake up society and change it for our children and other children," she said. "If we didn't, we knew the drug problem would grow out of proportion."

Society, however, was not interested at first in their message, Mrs. Barrett explained.

"It was a hard time," she said, recalling the suspicion the group encountered in its early years. "We were not popular in many quarters."

As the group educated more and more parents to the drug issue, its efforts finally started to gain momentum and acceptance.

According to Leif Birgander, president of the Swedish movement and another of its long-time members, parents began to understand that government and social workers did not have all the answers to

the drug problem.

Today, the Swedish organisation engages in a variety of drug abuse education and prevention activities throughout the country. Mrs. Barrett noted that the efforts of the Swedish movement "have made a difference."

The Stockholm chapter, which is the largest and oldest, has two full-time counsellors. It sponsors "family life" courses four times a year to help new members understand what rights and responsibilities they have as the parents of drug abusers and what they can do to strengthen their family structure to cope with the problem.

Other activities of the Swedish movement include providing drug information to teachers, students, and other organisations; offering counselling to drug users; and working as a pressure group to influence legislation and attitudes about drugs.

The Swedish parents have also been active internationally, campaigning against the liberalisation of drug laws in neighbouring European countries.

The question of decriminalising certain drugs is not limited to Europe. The issue has also been debated halfway around the world in Australia, where a much newer parents federation is starting to organise and operate.

Parents Reaching Youth Throu-

gh Drug Education (PRYDE) began in much the same way as the Swedish federation, with only a handful of concerned parents who lived near the city of Sydney. Their children's involvement with drugs included, in certain cases, addiction to heroin.

At their own expense, several of these parents travelled to the United States in the early 1980s to attend major drug abuse conferences and learn what role private citizens could play in combating the problem.

With the material and encouragement they received at these conferences, the Australian parents founded PRYDE in January 1984 with an initial membership that totaled six persons.

"We started in a small, quiet way," said Clare Sprague, a doctor and co-founder of PRYDE. "We educated ourselves about drugs and how to be public speakers."

The breakthrough came shortly afterwards when an Australian television show with an audience of 2.5 to three million viewers did a series on drug abuse. A PRYDE member contacted the show and was invited to appear on it. PRYDE subsequently received several hundred requests for information.

"We've had a lot of success," Ms. Sprague observed. "We don't have a large parents organisation, but we have stirred up a lot of

interest."

Ms. Sprague estimated that there are approximately 20 loosely-knit parents groups now functioning in Australia. One of the main issues they confront is the lack of updated, scientifically accurate information on the health dangers posed by drug use.

The Australian groups have concentrated on a public information campaign. Young drug users have given presentations, medical information on drugs is distributed to the press and libraries, and federal and state health officials have been contacted.

Another focus has been on stopping proposals to decriminalise marijuana. Ms. Sprague said that while such proposals show Australian thinking on drugs "is where the United States has been a dozen years ago," there has been "a slow awakening" in the country to the dangers posed by drugs.

"We really need to get an Australia-wide parents conference together to build up momentum and the interest of ordinary people in the issue," Ms. Sprague said.

Such a nationwide drug abuse conference is already scheduled in Canada, another nation where the parents movement has recently taken root.

According to Eloise Opheim, who has been active in the Can-

adian parents movement since its inception, Canada faces a number of problems in dealing with its drug situation. These include a lack of both residential treatment centres and research on adolescent attitudes toward drugs.

"I saw kids I had known as little children, whom I had taught piano, get involved with drugs," Ms. Opheim said, explaining her involvement in the issue.

The Canadian movement had its genesis in 1979, when parents challenged moves to decriminalise marijuana. Ms. Opheim and other parents in the city of Saskatoon, in Canada's midwestern prairie province of Saskatchewan, began organising to fight drugs and their presence in society.

These early anti-drug efforts focused on making information available to parents, updating drug education material found in libraries, asking schools to develop a consistent policy toward drugs, and seeking a ban on drug paraphernalia shops.

In late 1983, the anti-drug effort was formally incorporated in an organisation known as Parents Resource Institute on Drug Education (PRIDE), similar to the U.S. movement of the same name.

"We've had a national impact in Canada," Ms. Opheim said. "The challenge is to get the whole nation involved" — U.S. Information Agency.

But while most politicians and

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Scotland beats England 1-0 in 103rd Soccer International

GLASGOW (R) — A superb second half goal by fullback Richard Gough earned Scotland a 1-0 win over the old enemy England Saturday in the 103rd Soccer International between the two nations.

The only goal in an always interesting match arrived in the 68th minute when Belgian-based Midfielder Jim Bett of Lokeren powered down the left, floated over an exquisite cross from the byline and Gough headed powerfully past Peter Shilton.

It was a goal Scotland just about deserved over the 90 minutes and it left the two countries tied at 40 wins apiece.

The game was switched to Hampden Park from Wembley in an attempt to defuse any pos-

sible crowd trouble, and whether it was the wet weather or the prospect of visiting Glasgow which deterred them, English fans were conspicuous by their absence in a capacity 74,000 crowd.

Scotland, who face a crucial World Cup tie in Iceland next week, were without a number of regulars, including Liverpool's Kenny Dalglish.

But their new-look formation, in which Chelsea's David Speedie won his first cap in attack, never gave England time to settle into a

rhythm and captain Graeme Souness took a grip in midfield where his counterpart Bryan Robson was largely anonymous.

England, unbeaten since going down to Uruguay during last summer's South American tour, seldom threatened Jim Leighton in the Scotland goal, though Souness' team-mate at Sampdoria in Italy, Trevor Francis, went agonisingly close midway through the first half with a fine left footer on the run.

But Scotland always appeared to carry the greater threat and Shilton saved England from a heavier defeat 10 minutes from time with a superb diving save low down at the post to hold a well-directed Bett header.

McEnroe struggles to beat W. German Schwaier, U.S. advances to final

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — The United States beat West Germany to advance to Sunday's World Team Tennis Cup final despite a below-par performance from John McEnroe on Saturday.

McEnroe struggled with his form for one hour and 48 minutes before beating Hansjorg Schwaier 7-5, 7-6. Jimmy Connors completed the win with a 6-1, 6-3 victory over Wolfgang Popp.

The U.S. met Czechoslovakia in a repeat of last year's final in which the Americans won 2-1.

More intriguingly the tie throws up a head-to-head clash between McEnroe and Ivan Lendl on the day before the start of the French Open, the first Grand Slam Tournament of the year.

McEnroe beat Lendl 6-3, 6-2 in last year's World Team final here, played on a red clay surface similar to that in Paris.

But Lendl reversed the result in France two weeks later, coming from two sets down to win his first Grand Slam title and deprive the American of a crown he has never won.

McEnroe confessed he was not happy with his form.

"If I play tomorrow like I did in the first set and a half today I have no chance," he said.

McEnroe went a break down at 4-3 in the first set against Schwaier, ranked 49 in the world, before fighting back to take it 7-5.

He looked out of touch for most

of the match, making an uncharacteristic series of unforced errors, and his game seemed to disintegrate alarmingly in the second set.

He fell 4-1 behind when Schwaier broke his serve twice, double-faulting five times in those two games.

But on Schwaier's next service game McEnroe changed his approach and went for four all-or-nothing passes which landed just within the line.

"That was about the best game I played all week," he said. "It gave

me confidence again and I felt I played well for the rest of the set."

McEnroe eventually took the second set tiebreak 7-4. He said he was unhappy with his concentration as well as his serve. In all he double-faulted nine times in the match.

Connors, playing the 83rd-ranked Popp, who he meets in the first round in Paris, was never in trouble in his match.

But he could face a sterner test Sunday against Miloslav Mecir, who beat him in Philadelphia earlier this year.

Fastest motor racing field competes for biggest prize

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — The fastest field in motor racing history will compete for the biggest prize ever in the Indianapolis 500 on Sunday.

The 500-mile (805-kilometre) race is worth more than \$3 million. The winner's earnings will probably exceed \$500,000.

American Pancho Carter earned pole position by qualifying at 212.583 miles per hour (342.110 kilometres per hour (kph)). He led a field that averaged 208.138 mph (335.029 kph) — faster than the one-lap record of two years ago.

Carter, on the front of the grid for the first time in 12 Indy 500s, will drive a March race car powered by a Buick V-6 engine, as will

number two starter Scott Brayton of the United States.

Favourites Bobby Rahal and Mario Andretti, both Americans, earned the third and fourth positions. British-built Cosworth engines will power Rahal's March and Andretti's Lola.

Andretti, who won here in 1969, is joined in the field by five other former champions, all Americans. They are Al Unser (1970, 1971 and 1978), Rick Mears (1979 and 1984), Tom Sneva (1983), A.J. Foyt (1961, 1964, 1967 and 1977) and Johnny Rutherford (1974, 1976 and 1980).

Mears broke a 12-year-old record last year by averaging 163.612 mph (263.301 kph), but expects that to be bettered. "The record should fall," said Mears, racing again after suffering foot and ankle injuries in a crash last September.

Latin Americans gear up for World Cup Colombia seeks shining start, Brazil replaces coach Macedo

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia, brimming with hope for a place in the World Cup finals after 24 years of absence, are seeking a dramatic winning start against Peru in their first South American qualifying group one soccer match Sunday.

The Colombians, fresh from their first victory over soccer giants Brazil, hope to score an upset win but see Peru, unbeaten in 15 warm-up games, as Latin America's in-form team.

"We are convinced we can qualify. We are going to be the surprise team of the group," veteran striker Wellington Ortiz, beaming with confidence, told reporters.

Coach Gabriel Ochoa Uribe, stubbornly dodging interviews with journalists, is known to have built a particularly strong team spirit based on intensive psychological work and emphasis on patriotic pride. Defence Minister Miguel Vega Uribe lectured the players this week on the duties of every Colombian citizen.

Peruvian coach Moises Barrack dismissed Colombia's chances to avenge an elimination by Peru for the 1982 World Cup but conceded the game would be difficult in the high altitude, 2,600 metres (8,500 feet), of Bogota.

The match coincides with the other group one opening game between Venezuela and 1978 world champions Argentina in the western Venezuelan city of San Cristobal.

Colombia next play Argentina at Bogota's 50,000-capacity El Campin Stadium on June 2 and can take comfort in Argentine coach Carlos Bilardo's statement that this will be his squad's most difficult test.

True to a habit decried by the local press, Ochoa Uribe is again not expected to reveal his line-up until a few minutes before kick-off time.

Commentators said he was likely to build the attack around powerhouse Ortiz, 32, with sleek left-winger Arnoldo Iguaran, who did not play against Brazil, and possibly Manuel Asisio Cordoba if he has recovered from a slight injury.

The Peruvians, who have trained in the southern Andean city of Arequipa to get used to the altitude, were due to arrive Saturday aboard a chartered plane.

Colombia, known for a solid defence and masterful counter-attacks, have to their credit this year wins over Poland, Paraguay and Uruguay as well as Brazil.

Meanwhile, Brazil's soccer chiefs have fired their national coach and recalled the man who trained their 1982 World Cup squad in an effort to salvage national pride and a place in next year's finals.

The Brazilian Football Association, bowing to fierce public criticism of coach Evaristo Macedo which reached new peaks after shock defeats by Chile, Col-

ombia and Peru, said Thursday he was being replaced by Tele Santana.

The new coach immediately summoned nine 1982 World Cup veterans in his 22-man squad for next month's qualifying matches against Bolivia and Paraguay.

But Santana, 54, whose contract with Saudi Arabia's Al Ahli Club does not expire until February next year, said he had agreed to serve Brazil only for the World Cup qualifiers.

"After the qualifying series, I'll return to Saudi Arabia to cover the rest of my contract," Santana told a press conference at the association's headquarters.

He declined to say whether he would take the job again for next year's finals in Mexico. "I have nothing to say about that at the moment."

Santana also announced his line-up for Saturday's first training session: Carlos, Leandro, Oscar, Edinho, Junior, Careza, Socrates, Zico, Renato, Casagrande and Eder.

Seven of the players included in the main lineup were in Spain as part of Brazil's 1982 squad. Goalkeeper Carlos and Edinho were reserve players.

Nine of the 22 players used by Macedo were dropped from Santana's list: Luis Carlos, Julio Cesar, Mauro Galvao, Wladimir, Giovanni, Mario Sergio, Reinaldo, Dema and Jandir.

Lewis, Moses miss Grand Prix meeting

SAN JOSE, California (R) — Injuries to Carl Lewis and Edwin Moses have robbed Saturday's Bruce Jenner classic, opening event of the inaugural Grand Prix athletics circuit, of a little shine.

But the presence of such Olympic and world champions as Joaquim Cruz of Brazil, Frenchman Pierre Quinon, Jarmila Kratochvilova of Czechoslovakia and Americans Roger Kingdom and Valerie Brisco-Hooks should provide the historic meeting with plenty of sparkle.

Lewis, who won four gold medals at the Los Angeles Olympics, was advised by doctors not to run here after pulling a hamstring while trying to set a long jump world record last week.

Moses, unbeaten over 400 metres hurdles since 1977, suffered a knee injury before running a flat race in Brazil earlier this month

and also had to withdraw.

A rare track appearance by Norway's marathon world champion Grete Waitz in the 3,000 metres, and American Steve Scott's bid for his 100th sub-four minute mile will also help the meeting survive the loss of the two American stars.

The meeting is the first of 16 Grand Prix events to be held this season in 13 countries with prize money totalling \$542,000 on offer to individual and overall discipline winners after the final in Rome on September 7.

Under International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) rules for the circuit, athletes will be subjected to drug testing during the meeting on a selective basis.

Organiser Bert Bonnomo said it would be the first time testing had been carried out in the United States since the Olympics, and added:

"There will be testing in all events if needs be."

Cruz, the 800 metres Olympic champion, was originally to run the mile here. But he switched to the 800, an event not in this year's Grand Prix schedule, earlier this week despite beating U.S. record holder Scott by 0.01 seconds over the longer distance last week.

Quinon, pole vault gold medalist from Los Angeles, finished a disappointing fifth behind compatriot Patrick Abada last week.

Kratochvilova, the 34-year-old women's 400 and 800 metres world record holder and champion, win over both distances last week but will run only the 800 Saturday.

The women's 100 metres looks like being an enthralling race, with triple Olympic gold medalist Brisco-Hooks taking on Jamaicans Marlene Ottey-Page and Grace Jackson and fellow-Americans Diane Dixon and Alice Brown.

SPORTS BRIEFS

N. York Yacht Club launches U.S. 44

KINGS POINT, New York (R) — A new breed of yacht was launched Friday by the New York Yacht Club which hopes to wrest back the America's Cup from Australia in 1987. The yacht, christened U.S.-44, is the second challenger launched by the New York Club's America II Syndicate. It is considered by the syndicate to be the most advanced 12-metre ever designed for cup competition. America II U.S.-42, the first of three 12-metres designed by the challenging syndicate, was christened last autumn. That yacht was sailed last winter in the waters off Fremantle in western Australia, where the next cup races will be held in January of 1987.

44 countries enter Kobe Universiade

TOKYO (AP) — College and university athletes from 44 countries, including the Soviet Union, the United States, North and South Korea, China, and the warring countries of Iran and Iraq, have officially filed for entry in the Universiade 1985 at Kobe this summer, organisers said Friday. Another 61 countries which have declared their intent to participate in the August 24-September 4 games at the western port city are expected to file official documents soon, an official of the organising committee said. Of the participating countries, the Soviet Union, North Korea, Iran, Hungary and Bulgaria were among those that boycotted the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last year.

Kendall named manager of the year

LONDON (R) — Howard Kendall, who steered Everton to triumph in the league championship and the European Cup Winners' Cup this season, was named English soccer's manager of the year Friday. It is Kendall's fifth managerial award since taking over at Everton in May 1981 and the eighth of his career. He previously won three at Blackburn. Everton succeeded city neighbours Liverpool as league champions and won the Cup Winners' Cup when they beat Austria's Rapid Vienna 3-1 in Rotterdam last week. But they relinquished the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup when they lost 1-0 to Manchester United in the Wembley final on Saturday. Kendall collected £5,000 (\$6,300) prize money from the sponsors.

Japanese skies down Matterhorn mountain

ZERMATT, Switzerland (R) — Japanese Alpinist Yoshimasa Wada Friday skied down the Matterhorn, becoming the first person to complete a run from the summit of the 4,477 metre (14,688 feet) peak, local residents said. A helicopter dropped Wada, a 31-year-old professional skier from Sapporo, on the mountain top and he skied for about 300 metres (984 feet) down the sheer north face supported by ropes secured by two Swiss mountain guides. At the Solvay hut refuge, Wada discarded the ropes and weaved and slid in wide turns down the mountain's east face to another refuge, the Hoernli hut, at the base some 1,200 metres below the summit. Eyewitnesses said he paused several times and the descent took him about four-and-a-half hours.

Two climbers disappear in Himalayas

KATHMANDU (R) — Two Hungarians have disappeared while climbing Mount Himalchuli in the Nepalese Himalayas, the tourism ministry said Saturday. Sandor Csaszari, 36, a computer engineer from Budapest who was married with one son, and bachelor Peter Groskovits, 33, a pharmacist from Szentes, were part of a 12-member expedition. The ministry said they disappeared on May 16 while carrying expedition gear up from the second high altitude camp at 6,480 metres to the site for the third camp.

Texan wins \$700,000 poker prize

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (AP) — A Dallas man who says he began playing poker to avenge the losses of his father, a notoriously poor player, knocked off 139 other gamblers in the four-day world series of poker to walk away with a \$700,000 first prize.

With \$1.4 million in cash and chips on the table, Bill Smith, 51, unveiled his full house Thursday to beat the three held by his last opponent, fellow Texan T.J. Cloutier, also of Dallas.

Cloutier, who lost \$350,000 in the hand, settled for the \$280,000 second prize.

Smith said he began playing poker full-time in New Mexico in 1958, vowing to win more money than his father had lost in his lifetime.

"I've done that and then some," he said.

"I'm not sure there's ever been a bigger hand than this," the former oil company draftsman said after winning the record prize at Lion's Horseshoe Club. "Whoever held a card was going to win it." A crowd 10-deep had watched play at the club's tables.

Not all the money will go to Smith, though.

Like many players in the field, he had to find sponsors to put up the \$10,000 he needed to buy in to the game. Typically, sponsors are given a cut of the prize money.

Cloutier, a former professional football player in the Canadian Football League, said he would use his prize money to play more poker.

"I've won some other tournaments but this is the biggest money I've ever won," he said.

When the last day of play started Thursday, six players were still around the table. But Jess Alto of Dallas and Hamid Dastmalchi of Las Vegas were eliminated in the first hour of play.

Smith, who had the lead with \$404,000 going into the final day, had stretched his winnings to \$900,000 at one time.

But Smith caught some losing hands and dropped to between \$400,000 and \$500,000 in chips with Cloutier and Berry Johnston.

In one of the biggest pots of the tournament, Cloutier and Johnston faced off for \$868,000 in a pot won by Cloutier's three jacks. The loss eliminated Johnston, bringing it down to Cloutier and Smith.

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Failed S. African assault boosts disinvestment lobby

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's bungled military mission deep inside Angola, in which two soldiers were killed and one captured, was "a gift" to the U.S. disinvestment lobby, Western diplomatic sources in Johannesburg said.

The incident has coincided with growing pressure within the U.S. for a halt to American funding of companies with South African interests.

"The fact that an American target appears to have been involved makes it even more embarrassing for the South African government," one Western diplomat said.

Angola said on Wednesday that South African saboteurs, armed with sub-machine guns and pistols, a radio and explosives, landed last week with its forces in the northern enclave of Cabinda close to the installations of the U.S. company Gulf Oil.

South Africa has called for an urgent meeting with Angolan officials to gain the release of the captured man and said the mission was necessary to gather intelligence information on the activities of the outlawed ANC (African National Congress) and SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) which it said had training camps in Angola.

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said in a statement his government had evidence that northern Angola was not the main training area for guerrillas of the ANC, which has sworn to overthrow white rule in South Africa.

The U.S. government, which has pursued a policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, Friday asked for a full explanation of the incident.

A State Department spokesman said: "We have made known to the South African government our deep displeasure."

The South African Defence Ministry later identified three white commandos involved in the failed mission.

A spokesman said Louis Pieter Van Breda and Rowland Ridgird Liebenberg died and Wynand Petrus Johannes Du Toit was captured in a clash with Angolan forces on Tuesday.

The spokesman refused to disclose their ranks but military sources said they belonged to a special commando unit, the equivalent of Britain's Special Air Service.

The operation caused surprise and concern in Washington, which had played a major role in a South African-Angolan accord under which South African troops were withdrawn from the southern region of the country.

The U.S. role was linked to a regional peace effort that U.S. officials hope will eventually lead to independence for South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

State Department Spokesman Edward Djerejian told reporters Friday the U.S. government had no knowledge of the South African foray in Angola's far northern province of Cabinda until Thursday's Angolan announcement that two South Africans had been killed and a third captured in an ambush of saboteurs at the Malongo oil installations.

But he said, "We have made known to the South African government our deep displeasure over Tuesday night's incident in Cabinda and are seeking a full explanation from it."

Reacting to speculation that the Angolan operation could harm U.S. peace efforts in the region, a State Department spokesman said it was too early to say for sure what the effect would be.

But he said the negotiations on independence for Namibia "clearly have to be based on trust and confidence and will not be furthered by South African intelligence operations inside Angola."

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Friday condemned the sending of South African army reconnaissance teams into Angola as a gross violation of its sovereignty and urged Pretoria to desist forthwith.

"I am very much concerned by this development which calls into question South Africa's undertaking in regard to the disengagement of its forces from Angola," the U.N. chief said in a sharply-worded statement.



INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS: Jordan's celebrations of the 39th anniversary of its Independence Day (Petra photo)

Reagan: Southern states could become 'refugee camps' if revolution spreads

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has said that southern regions of the United States could become "virtual refugee camps" for millions of Latin Americans if the leftist government of Nicaragua is permitted to spread revolution throughout Central America.

"Nicaragua is another pawn in the Soviet grand strategy of expansion, a direct challenge to America just 700 miles (1,126 kilometres) from our territory," the president told the National Association of Manufacturers.

"Already, more than 250,000 Nicaraguans have fled, many flooding into Costa Rica and Honduras," he added. "If the Sandinistas, the Communists, are allowed to export their violence, the flood will grow and our southern states could become virtual refugee camps for hundreds of thousands — even millions — of the dispossessed."

The U.S. House of Representatives last month jilted the administration's request for \$14 million in aid for the Contra rebels trying to oust the Sandinista government. However, the administration says the mood in Congress has changed and that some type of aid will be approved soon.

"Our administration firmly believes that the United States should provide aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters struggling for the Democratic ideals that the Sandinista revolution has betrayed," Mr. Reagan said.

"So far, the House of Representatives has blocked this aid, but we are going to come back again and again until the House fulfills its responsibilities to protect freedom and our own security."

Meanwhile Britain's opposition Labour Party said Friday the government had deliberately blocked aid to Nicaragua and misled parliament in order to cover up the move.

Labour Overseas Development Spokesman Stuart Holland issued a statement saying the Conservative government held up scheduled aid to Nicaragua's Sandinista government by citing technical reasons which had no foundation.

He mentioned a document published in the Observer newspaper earlier this month which the paper said was leaked from the Foreign Office. The document appeared to show that Britain was putting up spurious technical reasons for opposing World Bank and

Inter-American Development Bank loans to Nicaragua.

It read: "The problem of explaining it in public will... persist and we shall need to stick to our present line of claiming that our opposition is based on technical grounds." Scribbled in the margin of the memorandum was the phrase: "If we can find them," according to the Observer.

Mr. Holland said Friday: "I challenge Development Minister Timothy Raison to come clean on his department's refusal to give official development assistance to Nicaragua."

Labour Parliamentarian George Foulkes said that an official at the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), which administers British foreign aid, had been suspended following the leak of documents.

The Labour politicians charged that the documents conflicted with Britain's stated policy of examining each aid proposal for Nicaragua on its merits.

The aid package at the centre of the allegations is a \$58 million grant request put by the Managua government to the IDB for assistance to Nicaraguan peasants, according to the Observer.

Seoul to receive Pyongyang delegation

SEOUL (R) — "The North Koreans are coming" is the word here this weekend as Seoul prepares for its first visit by Communist northmen in 12 years.

A motecade of limousines and buses will ferry seven delegates, seven consultants, 20 aides and 50 reporters from North Korea across the demilitarised zone on Monday for Red Cross talks in Seoul, 40 kilometres to the South.

The 84-strong North Korean contingent will stay at a plush five-star hotel overlooking the Han River on the north-eastern outskirts of the capital, officials said.

Two sessions of talks on Tuesday and Wednesday will also be held at the hotel, where North Korean delegates saw a Western-style cabaret show with scantily-dressed girl dancers on their last visit in 1973.

The delegates denounced the show as degrading.

This time a more sedate show — possibly an ice skating performance — will be part of the programme, which will also include visits to South Korean factories, officials said.

The Red Cross talks are aimed at reuniting an estimated 10 million people separated in the

1950-1953 Korean War.

As with the stalled trade talks between the two sides, which have become bogged down in wrangling and were postponed to June 20, Seoul officials do not expect the discussions to produce many results.

"We do not expect any real progress because North Korea now has its sights set on an inter-parliamentary meeting in which political issues could be dealt with," Suh Heuk-Sung, an assistant minister of Seoul's National Unification Board, told Reuters.

Mr. Suh said Pyongyang's aims were to bring about tripartite talks between the two Koreas and the United States to achieve the withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. servicemen stationed in South Korea.

Washington and Seoul have rejected Pyongyang's proposal for tripartite talks, saying the problem should first be discussed between the two Koreas themselves.

But Mr. Suh said any dialogue with the North was important to help reduce tension in the peninsula, one of the world's flashpoints, and to restore some trust between the two enemies.

Meanwhile students occupying the library of the U.S. Information

Service building in Seoul went into the third day of a hunger strike Saturday to press demands that Washington drop its support for the South Korean government.

The 75 students, who have threatened to kill themselves if the riot police ring the building tried to evict them, vowed to continue the protest until their demands were met.

U.S. diplomats negotiating with the protesters said they believed they could reach a peaceful settlement.

"We had a good discussion with the students this morning. We are optimistic that we could bring about a peaceful resolution though we can not speculate whether the occupation will end today," a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

The students locked themselves in the second-floor library on Thursday after rushing into the building in the centre of Seoul.

Thousands of students from several universities across the country clashed with riot police in the past two days during demonstrations staged in support of the occupation.

The U.S. embassy has appealed to the police not to storm the library.

Discovery crew to try to save drifting satellite

WASHINGTON (AP) — Astronauts on a space shuttle flight in August will try to save an \$80 million satellite that failed to move into a proper orbit after deployment from the shuttle last month, NASA has announced.

The space agency cautioned that chances of success are limited because the satellite is being exposed to temperatures much colder than those for which it was designed.

The salvage effort will involve a spacewalk by two astronauts, who will modify the drifting Syncom satellite to allow it to be activated by commands sent from mission control in Houston.

Earlier on the same mission, the shuttle crew will launch a twin of the Syncom to go into orbit with two others — 35,887 kilometres above the earth to provide worldwide communications to the navy.

When the Syncom was ejected from the shuttle in April, it was to have deployed its antenna in 80 seconds, fired small thrusters to spin like a pinwheel after six minutes, and fired a rocket engine after 45.

"Although the cause of failure can be isolated to the components and circuits involved in activating the satellite, no specific cause of failure has been firmly determined because of the limited flight data available," a NASA announcement said.

Under the plan announced Friday, astronauts James Van Hoften and William Fisher will step outside the shuttle Discovery, move over to the fuel-loaded Syncom, and try to revive it by bypassing the electronic timing device.

After the Syncom failed to come to life last month, the shuttle crew fashioned "flyswatters" from plastic notebook covers, attached them to the craft's robot arm, and snagged an outside switch. But that didn't help.

NASA also had the option of trying to retrieve the satellite and bring it back to earth, but that was ruled out as too risky.

"The salvage attempt will take place under the terms of an agreement being negotiated by NASA and Hughes Communications, Inc.," the NASA announcement said. Hughes designed and built the satellite and had planned to lease it to the navy.

"In its dormant state the satellite is experiencing temperatures well below the design and test limits of the liquid and solid propellant systems, electronic units, batteries and all other components," the NASA announcement said.

"This factor, when combined with the complexity of the modifications to be made to the satellite by the shuttle crew, appreciably limits the chances of success."

Meanwhile a Saudi Prince will dine like a king on a space shuttle flight next month, and so will a French scientist.

Sultan Salman Abdul Aziz Al Saud, a Saudi Prince, and Patrick Baudry, a French scientist, have ordered some continental cuisine to be included on their menu while they are crew members with five U.S. astronauts on the flight next month of space shuttle Discovery.

The food, including lobster, rabbit and crab dishes, was prepared in France and then shipped to the Johnson Space Centre. Food technicians conducted tests and then included the dishes among the space meals packed for the two.

Gourmet foods are featured in five of the 20 meals on the space menu for Sand and Baudry.

While the U.S. astronauts are dining on "chicken a la king" on the fifth day of the flight, for instance, Baudry and Sand will have "jugged hare a la saucienne."

Other gourmet foods include lobster in armor sauce, crab mousse, pates de fruit and cantal

Sri Lanka hints at fresh India initiative over crisis

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan politicians debating the island's ethnic crisis have hinted a fresh initiative may be launched soon to improve strained links with India.

Anura Bandaranaike, leader of the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party, told parliament Friday he had reliable information that President Junius Jayewardene would visit New Delhi in the next two weeks.

Relations between Sri Lanka and India are seen as crucial in resolving ethnic unrest in the island.

A special envoy for Mr. Jayewardene held talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Delhi last week but no details were given.

India has offered to help find a solution to the unrest. It denies a Sri Lankan charge that guerrillas fighting for a separate state for Sri Lanka's Tamil minority have been trained and armed in southern India.

During a debate over an extension of a nationwide state of emergency for a further month, the authorities came under criticism for failing to contain mounting guerrilla attacks.

Bandaranaike accused the government of inaction over the massacre of 150 civilians by guerrillas at the Buddhist Holy City of Anuradhapura 11 days ago.

He said New Delhi's support for Colombo was imperative.

"Every time you quarrel with India, the terrorists win a battle," Bandaranaike said.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told parliament there were signs of a better understanding of the Sri Lankan situation in New Delhi.

"India can help us to remove terrorism. All we want is peace, but it has to be peace with dignity," he said.

An editorial in the Sun newspaper said: "If the Indian government changes her attitude towards the terrorism in Sri Lanka... terrorists will be forced to give up their armed struggle and report to more conciliatory measures."

Pope appoints 28 new cardinals

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II on Saturday elevated 28 prelates to cardinal in a pageant-filled ceremony, combining ancient Roman traditions with solemn church rituals.

Addressing nearly 20,000 pilgrims gathered in St. Peter's Square under partly cloudy skies, the Pontiff said the new cardinals "must have no illusions" about the way they will be received by the world.

"They will often be made a sign of contradiction, sometimes even persecution," he told the cardinals, who included church leaders from Marxist Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia and his native Poland.

But they should not fear, he added, because "the gospel message contains within itself a power that cannot be stopped..."

Attempts may be made to oppose it and to stifle it, but in the end it will overcome all opposition, break through every barrier, reach every place."

cheese. Baudry also will have some French bread and a French chocolate pudding.

Dr. Charles T. Bourland, chief of a food packaging lab at the space centre, said the gourmet entrees were cooked and canned in France, but samples were tested for bacteria before they were added to the space shuttle menu.

Sand also asked for some dates from his native land. Bourland said the dates are being tested now for bacteria. If they meet NASA standards, the dates will be included as snack food for the Saudi Prince.

Saud and Baudry are flying on the seven-day mission as payload specialists. Baudry will conduct a series of tests using an echocardiograph that studies the heart.

Saud is a nephew of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. He is flying as an observer, a privilege NASA grants to major customers. Among the satellite to be launched from Discovery is ArabSat-1B, a Saudi communications satellite.

Astronaut Daniel C. Brandenstein is the commander of the seven-day flight. Others on the crew are John O. Creighton, the pilot, and John Fabian, Shannon W. Lucid and Steven Nagel, all mission specialists.



Filipino murderer executed in S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — A Filipino national was executed in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh for murdering a woman and injuring her son, the Saudi Interior Ministry announced. In a statement carried by Riyadh Radio, the ministry named the man as Lawrence Bernando and said he had confessed to the killing. It said the murder was in Riyadh but did not say when and gave no further details. Executions in Saudi Arabia usually involve beheading by sword.

Diana suffers indignities while shopping

LONDON (R) — A boutique assistant refused to change a pair of trousers for Princess Diana unless she produced a receipt, a British newspaper reported Saturday. The Mirror paper said amazed shoppers watched as the girl demanded proof of purchase from the future Queen of England for the £21 (\$26) trousers, which were too big. The princess "stood blushing with her head down as her detective tried to sort it out," an employee, Rebecca Laureani, was quoted as saying. After the manager of the Beeson Shop, in London's fashionable Kensington district, settled the dispute, another assistant told Diana she must produce her receipt in future, the paper said.

Red Army deserter hid for 41 years

MOSCOW (R) — Villagers in the Ukraine have discovered a Red Army deserter who hid in a cowshed for 41 years for fear he would be punished, a Soviet weekly newspaper reported. The villagers thought Pavel Navrotsky, 74, was killed in the war, until his wife, who had secretly fed him, died and they looked into her padlocked cowshed, the weekly Nedelya said. Emerging from hiding in rags and with a beard down to his waist, he mumbled: "Will I be punished?" the paper said. Instead, he was taken to the local hospital for treatment. The paper said Navrotsky surrendered to Nazi German invaders in 1941, but they released him and he returned to his village of Sarzhentisy, in the Central Ukraine. When Soviet forces retook it, he hid himself. No charges were made against him, the paper said, adding: "No one could have punished him as much as his own fear did."

Convicted murderer donates kidney

NEW DELHI (AP) — A 35-year-old prisoner awaiting hanging for three murders donated one of his kidneys to a businessman's son, the Indian Express reported Saturday. The newspaper said Shashikant Parmar, a former fishing plant worker, donated his kidney in an operation Friday in Ahmedabad, capital of the western state of Gujarat. The paper, reporting from Ahmedabad, said Parmar had confessed to killing three members of a lawyer's family in October 1980. He was sentenced to death a year later, and his plea for clemency was rejected by the supreme court and the president, the Express said. Parmar and the recipient, Rushikumar Mittal, prayed before they were wheeled into the operating room. Mittal cried as he looked at Parmar, who remained stoic, the paper said. "He may be a convict in the eyes of the world, but for me he is an angel," the paper quoted Mittal as saying.

Sellers' widow wins damages over 'Panther' movie

LONDON (R) — The widow of British actor Peter Sellers was awarded one million dollars' damages over a film assembled from the cutting room floor after his death. But Lynne Frederick failed to persuade a judge in the London High Court to ban the film, "Trail of the Pink Panther." Judge Charles Hobhouse awarded her the damages against United Artists, which made the film two years after Sellers died in 1980 using discarded clips from five earlier "Panther" films. Frederick sued United Artists and film director Blake Edwards, arguing: "It was an appalling film: Not a tribute to my husband but an insult to his memory." Sellers, 54, when he died, created his most enduring comic character in the Pink Panther films, playing the bungling French detective Inspector Clouseau.

Thais claim new Vietnamese incursion

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Vietnamese troops invaded Thailand's Ubon Ratchathani province Friday, killing five Thai soldiers and a villager, a senior Thai official said Saturday.

Provincial Governor Charoensuk Silabhandu said fighting was continuing Saturday as Thai reinforcements were sent into the area with orders to flush out the intruders.

Mr. Charoensuk said the attack occurred at Ban Nong Song village, located about 10 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said two other Thai vil-

lagers were missing after the clash.

About 800 villagers have since been evacuated by Provincial forces to an area some 24 kilometres from the scene of the fighting.

Thai army spokesman Maj. Gen. Naruol Dejpradiyuth confirmed the incident but said he had no further information.

The alleged incursion follows two weeks of fighting between Thai and Vietnamese troops along the southern stretch of the Kampuchean frontier. According to the Thais, Vietnamese troops entered themselves inside Trat province and were driven out after repeated Thai air, artillery and ground attacks.

The Thais said their losses amounted to eight killed and 65 wounded, while at least 17 bodies were left behind by the retreating Vietnamese.

Kampuchean guerrillas, based along the Thai border, are fighting the Vietnamese troops, which invaded Kampuchea in 1978. Vietnamese forces have frequently entered Thai territory to attack the guerrillas.

Former Hungarian premier regrets calling in Soviets

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Hungarian Prime Minister Andras Hegedus, who called in Soviet troops in 1956 to quell the uprising against Communist rule, now says his decision was wrong, according to Radio Free Europe — the U.S. government-funded radio station that played a major role in the events.

"I am ashamed, I was wrong. I must share responsibility for the fate of Hungary after 1945 — above all, for having imposed a foreign system on the Hungarian nation," Mr. Hegedus is quoted as saying in a taped interview Radio Free Europe (RFE) says it conducted recently with the former Hungarian leader. Almost 7,000 Hungarians died when Soviet troops put down the uprising.

William A. Buell, RFE's vice president for U.S. operations, said in a telephone interview that Mr. Hegedus, expelled from the Hungarian Communist Party in 1957, was interviewed outside the Soviet Bloc, but he would not disclose where.

He said the station Saturday will begin broadcasting 10 hours of interviews with Mr. Hegedus that have been published in Hungarian in Vienna, Austria, as a book, "Life in the Shadow of an Idea: An Autobiographical Interview."

A statement issued by Radio Free Europe said that Mr. Hegedus also makes the following points:

— He was named prime minister in April 1953 during a period of ferment when reforms by Soviet

leader Nikita Khrushchev gave many Eastern Europeans the idea Communism might be replaced.

— Hungarian writers and intellectuals, always influential in the country, agitated for change. In October 1956 there were demonstrations and on Oct. 23 the revolt against the Communist government broke out in the capital of Budapest. Many Hungarians listened to Radio Free Europe, which was then financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and had many Hungarian exiles on its staff.

— After the revolt was put down, some Hungarians said the broadcasts had given them hope the United States would intervene, but its management said it had no intention of giving any such idea. There was no Western intervention.

Mr. Hegedus says all the members of the Hungarian government were willing to sign a memorandum asking the Soviets to restore order except Imre Nagy, who became prime minister next day and was later shot by the Soviets.

"I can still see the scene: Gero following Nagy around with this memorandum in his hand, Nagy questioning his step until Gero was almost running after him," Mr. Hegedus says. "... Then Gero and Andropov, seeing no other way out, asked me to sign. I signed. It seemed to me at the time quite natural that I should do so. After all, I had taken part in the decision and shared the responsibility..."

U.S. investigates Salvation Army members

NEW YORK (R) — Officers of the Salvation Army — one of the world's most respected charities — are under investigation in the United States for allegedly receiving kickbacks, prosecutors have said.

It is the first such scandal ever to hit the charity that feeds and clothes the world's homeless and a spokesman at the army's U.S. headquarters here said the unproven charges had "cast a shadow on us that is grossly unfair."

The officers allegedly received money for providing tonnes of used clothing donated to the army by supporters to a Philadelphia, second-hand clothing company which resold the garments to African, Asian, Latin American and European countries.

Law enforcement sources said up to 30 Salvation Army officers had been investigated, but prosecutors would not confirm this.

The two owners of the Dumont Export Co. in Philadelphia, Harry and Gerald Usatch, were indicated on mail fraud and criminal conspiracy charges this week.

They were also accused of defrauding "the Salvation Army out of the loyal and faithful services of some of its officers to ensure a steady stream of quality rags to their export market."

Lawyer William Moss of the Army's U.S. division told Reuters the organisation had conducted its own two-year probe and could find no wrongdoing among its officers.

"As far as the army knows, no money was given in kickbacks except what was suggested by the U.S. attorney's office in Philadelphia," he said.

The Salvation Army, founded by Methodist Minister William Booth in south western England in 1961, is organised along military lines to "wage warfare against evil."

It has about 5,000 officers in the United States and 25,000 worldwide to provide food, shelter and clothing to the needy. One way it finances its services to 10,000 people a day in the United States is by selling donations of used clothing.

According to Moss, Dumont was one of 60 merchants to whom the army routinely sold bales of used clothing.

"We don't know why payments would be made by Dumont because Dumont was treated equally with anyone else," Moss said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:				Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:							
♠A83	♥AQ8782	♦95	♣K6	♠KQ83	♥J5	♦AQK82	♣Q7				
The bidding has proceeded:				The bidding has proceeded:							
South	West	North	East	South	West	North	East				
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass				
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass	1 NT	Pass				
What action do you take?				What do you bid now?							
Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:				Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:							
♠KQ	♥AK873	♦A952	♣73	♠A76	♥8754	♦K983	♣73				
The bidding has proceeded:				The bidding has proceeded:							
North	East	South	West	North	East	South	West				
1 ♠	2 ♠	?	?	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass				
What action do you take?				3 ♠ Pass ?							
Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:				What do you bid now?							
♠J85	♥J1062	♦K952	♣73	Q.6—East-West, vulnerable, as South you hold:							
The bidding has proceeded:				♠K83				♥AJ3	♦A4	♣109872	
West	North	East	South	The bidding has proceeded:							
1 ♠	2 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	South	West	North	East				
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	?	1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	3 ♠				
What action do you take?				?				What action do you take?			